The Bombay Gazette,

AND INDIAN DAILY NEWS.

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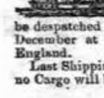
THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY,

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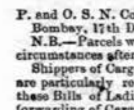
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STEAM COMMUNICATION TO SUEZ.



THE Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's Screw Steam-ship MATLA, (1,942 Tons and 500 H.P.,) Captain G. Hyde, will be despatched for Aden and Suez on TUESDAY, the 29th December at 10 A.M., carrying Mails and Passengers for England.

Last Shipping day, Saturday, the 26th instant, after which no Cargo will be received on board.

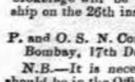
THOMAS BLACK, Superintendent.

P. and O. S. N. Company's Office,
Bombay, 17th December 1863.

N.B.—Parcels will not be received in this Office under any circumstances after 2 P.M. on Saturday, the 26th instant.

Shippers of Cargo on the Company's Black Bills of Lading are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of these Bills of Lading, with reference to the transhipment and forwarding of Cargo, with a view to the adequateness of their Insurance Policies in respect of the same.

STEAM COMMUNICATION TO POINT DE GALLE, PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.



THE Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's Screw Steam-ship OTTAWA, (1,274 Tons and 200 H.P.,) Captain W. Blake, will be despatched for the above ports on TUESDAY, the 29th instant, at 9 A.M., from Mazagon, taking also cargo, and Passengers for Madras and Calcutta.

Last Shipping day, Saturday, the 26th instant. No brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium not in the ship on the 26th instant.

THOMAS BLACK, Superintendent.

P. and O. S. N. Company's Office,
Bombay, 17th December 1863.

N.B.—It is necessary that Bills of Lading and Receipts should be in the Office before noon on Monday the 28th instant.

Shippers of Cargo on the Company's Black Bills of Lading are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of these Bills of Lading, with reference to the transhipment and forwarding of Cargo, with a view to the adequateness of their Insurance Policies in respect of the same.

STEAM FROM BOMBAY TO SURAT EVERY TUESDAY.

STEAM FROM SURAT TO BOMBAY EVERY FRIDAY.



THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will despatch their Screw Steamer JOHNSTON CASTLE, Captain M-in, from Bombay to Surat every Tuesday, and from Surat to Bombay every Friday, until further notice.

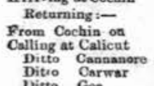
The exact hour at which the Steamer will be despatched will be given in future Advertisements two days before departure.

For information regarding rates of Passage, Freight, &c., apply to the undersigned.

FULCHER, COOPER & Co,
No. 7, Rampart Row, 18th December 1863.

EXCURSION DURING THE CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS.

TO RUTNAGHERRY, VINGORLA, GOA, CARWAR, CANNANORE, CALICUT AND COCHIN, AND BACK TO BOMBAY IN EIGHT DAYS.



THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will despatch their Screw Steamer MAHARAJ, Captain Kidder, to the above Ports on MONDAY, the 28th December 1863, returning on TUESDAY, the 5th January 1864.

Bombay departure		28th December	at 6 P. M.
Calling at Rutnagherry		29th	about 1 „
Ditto	Vingorla	29th	10 „
Ditto	Goa	30th	5 A. M.
Ditto	Carwar	30th	11 „
Ditto	Cannanore	31st	4 P. M.
Ditto	Calicut	31st	10 „
Arriving at Cochin		1st January	9 A. M.
Returning:—			
From Cochin on		2nd January	at 6 A. M.
Calling at Calicut		2nd	5 P. M.
Ditto	Cannanore	2nd	11 P. M.
Ditto	Carwar	4th	5 A. M.
Ditto	Goa	4th	11 A. M.
Ditto	Vingorla	4th	2 A. M.
Ditto	Rutnagherry	4th	12 P. M.
Arriving at Bombay		5th	6 P. M.

Rates of Passage Money.

	Single Journey.		Double Journey.	
	Cabin.	Deck.	Cabin.	Deck.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bombay to Rutnagherry ...	30	7	50	10
Ditto Vingorla	50	10	80	15
Ditto Goa	55	12	100	20
Ditto Carwar	60	15	100	20
Ditto Cannanore	75	17	130	30
Ditto Calicut	90	20	150	35
Ditto Cochin	100	25	150	40

The above rates for cabin passage include messing; but not wines or liquors, which may be had on board. Deck passengers are not victualled by the ship. Rates of freight for merchandize, specie, &c., as well as any other information that may be required, may be obtained on application to the undersigned.

FULCHER, COOPER & Co.
No. 7, Rampart Row, Bombay, 16th December 1863,

STEAM TO SURAT.



THE well-known and fast sailing Steamer PHLOX, W. Moylan, Commander, will start for the above Port, on TUESDAY, the 22nd inst., at 10 A.M.

For Freight or Passage apply at the Steamer's Office, Bazar Gate Street, opposite to Javerchund Atmaram.

Bombay, 19th December 1863.

STEAM TO SURAT.



THE new and fast-sailing Screw Steamer TAPTEE, Thos. Ellis, Commander, (recently arrived from England,) has very superior accommodation for First Class Passengers, and will be despatched for the above Port on THURSDAY, the 24th instant.

For Freight of Goods, Specie, and Passengers, apply to the Manager, opposite to Kavakbans's Lane, Bazar Gate Street, Fort.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES OF GOODS per Ship *Preston*, Captain P. Wakem, from London, are requested TO SEND OFF BOATS for their Goods without delay, failing which the same will be landed at the expense and risk of the Consignees, and the Captain will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after having left the Ship's deck.

LYON, BROTHERS & Co.,
Agents for the Owners of the *Preston*.
Bombay, 16th December 1863.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per Ship *Dorothy*, from Liverpool, are requested TO SEND OFF BOATS at once to receive their Goods, otherwise they will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

GEORGE S. KING & Co.,
Agents for Captain and Owners.
Bombay, 14th December 1863.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per ship *Star of India* arrived (via Kurrachee) from London, are hereby requested to despatch boats to take delivery, failing, the same will be landed at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Bombay, 15th Dec. 1863. Agents, ship *Star of India*.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per ship *Celestial Empire*, arrived from Calcutta, are hereby requested to despatch boats immediately to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed without further notice at the risk and expence of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents ship *Celestial Empire*.
Bombay, 17th December 1863.

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No effort or expense will be spared to secure for the above work its well earned position, as the best and most extensively circulated work of the kind in India.

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Agent for Kurrachee.—Mr. Walter Meiklejohn; *Poona*, Mr. Cowasjee Furdonjee.

THE BOMBAY ARMY LIST, and the BOMBAY Civil List including the Ecclesiastical Establishment Corrected to 30th September 1863, now ready at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, 39, Medow Street, Fort.

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NOTICE.

NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS FOR 1864.

AS OUR LISTS OF ENGLISH AND CONTINENTAL NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS for the coming year 1864 must be sent home by the Mail to leave Bombay on the 29th inst., we beg to request the favor of being informed by our Constituents, before that day, as to their wishes regarding the continuance or otherwise of those now supplied to them. It will be taken for granted that all those who do not reply to this notice wish whatever they are now taking in to be continued as usual. To those who have not yet paid subscriptions for the present year, nothing will be supplied after 31st December, unless they pay up all arrears and send advance payments for 1864.

Parties intending to subscribe for English Papers and Periodicals for next year, should send in their orders, accompanied by a remittance, *before the 27th inst.* No Paper or Periodical will be ordered for a shorter period than half a year.

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CHESSON & WOODHALL'S MISCELLANY, A MONTHLY MAGAZINE. No. XXXVIII.—DECEMBER, 1863. Contents:—The Wreck of H. M. S. "Orpheus" 155; How I won my promotion 158; Highland Regiments of the British Army: the Duke of Albany's Own 167; The Red Lancers of Bundelkund. Chapter IX. 193; Colonies and Colonisation. Chapter IV. 202; Strolls about Poona (with Plan of the Battle of Kirkee.) III. 207; The Autobiography of a Sepoy. Chapter X. 226; Letters on Amateur Acting. XVI. 231; Bacchus in India 237; The Bombay Board of Censors: Minutes of Meetings in November 247; Literary and Critical Notices 258. Four months in a Dahsbeeh. Martin Pole. The Water Babies. War Pictures from the South. A Military view of the recent Campaigns in Virginia and Maryland. Il Pellegrino. Military Summary for October 262; Home Politics and Literature—October, 264; Indian Retrospect—November 270; Abstract of Meteorological Observations for November.

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TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION, ON THURSDAY, the 17th instant, and following days at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, in the Bombay Dockyard, a quantity of new Marine Stores, consisting of Anchors, Angle Copper of sizes, copper Bolts, Bunting of colours, copper sheathing, Iron of sorts and sizes, chain cables, Nails Iron and copper, Paints Europe, of different descriptions Iron plates of various sizes. &c. &c.

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Further information can be ascertained on application to the Marine Storekeeper at the Dock yard.

J. MULLALY,
Officiating Marine Storekeeper.
Bombay, Marine Storekeeper, office, 2nd December 1863.

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There are five different Photographs of the Empress; one in out-door costume; one attired for the drawing-room; one arm-in-arm with the Emperor: and two in evening dress, all of them very beautiful.

Emperor of Russia, Empress of Russia.
H. R. H. The Duke of Cambridge.
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The Ex-King and The Ex-Queen of Naples.

The exquisite Photograph of this beautiful lady is available in *four* different styles; one sitting, two standing, and one arm-in-arm with the Ex-King.

N. B.—The above were taken in Rome, July 1862.

The Grand Duchess of Baden.
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Duchess of Wellington, Duchess of Manchester, Duchess of Roxburgh, Duchess of Sutherland, Grand Duchess St. Michael, and Princess Hohenzollern.
H. R. H. Prince Louis of Hesse.
The Crown Prince of Prussia and the Princess Royal.
The Duchess of Orleans.

October 1863. HERBERT & Co.

Notices.

MR. W. J. BENNETT is admitted a partner in our Firm, which is now composed of Francis Fernandes, William James Bennett and Joseph Bocarro.
Bombay, 16th December 1863. FRANCIS & Co.

NOTICE.—MR. JOHN BUCK SPENCE, of Liverpool, has been admitted a Partner in our Firm.
Bombay, 15th December 1863. COUPLAND & Co.

NOTICE TO SHIP-MASTERS, RAILWAY CONTRACTORS, HOUSE-BUILDERS, &c.—Timber of every description, Masts, Spars, Teakwood, Jungle Wood, and all kinds of Planks, Deals, Battans, Pine and other kinds of Timber, at moderate prices. Apply to BOMANJEE RUTTONJEE, Waree Bunder.

NOTICE.—VERBAL TENDERS will be received at the office of the undermentioned at 2 P.M., on THURSDAY, the 7th January next, for the purchase of a piece of vacant Ground, situated on the Bellasis Junction Road, immediately behind the "Medical Hall," containing about 438 square yards, the same being property vested in the Municipal Commissioners for the Town and Island of Bombay.

Plan may be seen, and further particulars obtained on application at this Office between 11 A.M. and 4 P.M., daily. Sundays excepted.

R SIMS,
For Surveyor to the Municipal Commissioners.
11th December 1863.

PROBATE OF THE WILL OF ROBERT MAIDMENT, formerly of Bombay, but late of Poona, Esq., deceased, was on the 3rd day of December, instant, granted by the High Court of Judicature in Bombay, to Mr. JOSEPH ANDERSON, of Bombay, the Executor named in the said Will, all persons therefore claiming to be Creditors of the said Estate, are required forthwith to furnish particulars of their Claims against the same, and any persons indebted to the said Estate, are required to pay what shall be due from them to Mr. JOSEPH ANDERSON, the abovenamed Executor, or the undersigned, at their Office, in Graham's Buildings, Parsee Bazar Street, Bombay, and within one month from the date hereof.

BICKERSTETH, CLEVELAND, and PEILE.
Bombay, 16th December 1863.

SOCIETY FOR PROPAGATION OF THE GOSPEL.

THE ANNUAL COMMEMORATION of the Venerable Society's Bombay Mission will be celebrated THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 21st, and TUESDAY, the 22nd instant.

The following are the arrangements:—

Monday.—At seven o'clock A.M.—In the Cathedral Church of St. Thomas, Holy Communion will be celebrated, and a Sermon preached by the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Bombay.

At six o'clock P.M.—Evening Service, and a Sermon by the Rev. C. D. DuPort.

*** An Offertory will be made at each Service, and the amount appropriated to the Missions of the Society.

Tuesday.—At five o'clock P. M.—A Public Meeting will be held in the Durbar Room, Town Hall, at which the Annual Report will be read, and addresses on Mission subjects made. The Lord Bishop will preside.

C. D. DuPORT, Secretary S. P. G.
16th December 1863.

THE EAST INDIAN TRADING AND BANKING COMPANY (LIMITED.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that in pursuance of a Resolution of the Board of Directors, a Second Call of Rupees 25 (Twenty-five) per Share, will be payable by the Shareholders of the Company at the Company's Offices, on or before 20th January 1864.

Interest will be charged at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum upon the unpaid Calls, and any Shares upon which the above Calls are not paid within one month from the specified date will be subject to forfeiture.

By order of the Directors,
BHICOO BABAJEE & Co., Managers.
Bombay, 15th December 1863.

THE CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

NOTICE.—Referring to the Advertisement of 12th November, of the issue of additional Shares of this Bank, I hereby give notice, that all Shares, the Calls, and Premiums on which are not paid before due date, will be absolutely forfeited.

As all the Banks will be closed from 29th instant, to 2nd proximo, all Calls and Premiums must be paid on or before 28th instant.

H. J. MARSDEN, Acting Agent.
Bombay, 16th December 1863.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.—NOTICE.—On and after the 21st instant, the rate for the CONVEYANCE OF UNPRESSED COTTON will be increased from *sixteen* to *twenty* pies per Ton per mile.

W. C. PENSON, Acting Traffic Manager.
Traffic Manager's Office, Bombay Terminus, 5th Dec., 1863

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

CALL of Rs. 21-13-1 or £2 per Share on the Shares now Rupees 109-1-5 or £10 paid, making Rupees 130-14-6 or £12 per Share called up.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that in pursuance of a Resolution of the Board of Directors, the Shareholders of the Company in India holding Shares upon which Rs. 109-1-5 or £10 per Share, have been already called are required to pay a further instalment of Rs. 21-13-1 or £2 per Share, upon each such Share (making Rupees 130-14-6 or £12 per Share paid) on or before the 26th January 1864, at the Bank of Bombay, and if such Call be not paid on or before the said 26th January, the Holders of the Shares will not be entitled to receive interest upon any portion of their Shares, so long as such Call shall remain unpaid, but will nevertheless be chargeable with interest up on the arrears at the rate of 5 per cent per annum, and the Shares will become liable to forfeiture under the Companies Clauses Consolidation Act 1845.

A circular letter for the payment of the Call will be forwarded to each Shareholder.

G. A. BARNETT, Acting Secretary.
Secretary's Office, Byculla, 14th December 1863.

BOMBAY, BARODA, AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY COMPANY.

THE MANAGING AGENT OF THE ABOVE NAMED COMPANY will receive Tenders up to MONDAY, the 28th instant, for the Collection and Delivery of Goods and Parcels carried and to be carried by its line.

Sealed Tenders Superscribed "Tenders for Collection and Delivery of Goods and Parcels" to be sent to the address of the undersigned at the Company's Offices, Lall Bagh Parell, where printed specifications with Form of Tender attached may be obtained on application, and on which forms alone will tenders be considered.

The Company are not bound to accept the lowest nor any Tender.

J. B. LANE, Managing Agent.
Offices, Bombay, 8th December 1863.

TO HOTEL COMPANIES AND OTHERS.

SITE of valuable ground for Hotel purposes in the immediate vicinity of the principal passenger-landing place, the termini of the Bombay and Baroda, and Great Indian Peninsula Railway Trunk Lines, the Public Offices, Banks, and principal Commercial Establishments, to be disposed of on the Esplanade, Island of Bombay.

1. Her Majesty's Government of Bombay are prepared to receive tenders for the purchase on a building lease, for the term of 99 years from the 1st August 1864, at an annual rent of one rupee an acre, of a plot of ground measuring 4 acres, on which is to be built a first-class Hotel, to contain not less than 300 bed-rooms. An upset price of Rs. 10,00,000, has been fixed; a tender at a lower rate will be rejected.

2. Plans of the ground may be seen on application to Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for India, India Office, London, or to the Superintending Engineer, Presidency Division, Bombay.

3. Persons tendering must deposit in cash, or Government Securities duly endorsed the sum of £10,000 with the Secretary of State or the sum of Rupees 100,000 with the Chief Secretary to Government of Bombay.

4. The Secretary of State will give a certificate acknowledging the receipt of any such deposit in England and no tender will be considered unless such deposit has been made in England or Bombay.

5. The deposits of unsuccessful tenderers may be received in Bombay by parties who have made the deposits there, on or after the 1st April 1864, and by the first Mail leaving Bombay in April, the Secretary of State will be informed of the result of the tenders, in order that any parties who have made the deposit in England may receive their deposits immediately after the arrival of that Mail.

6. The amount of the deposit of the party whose tender may be accepted will, if such deposit has been made in sterling be estimated at the exchange of 2s. per Rupee.

7. The balance of the purchase money must be paid in Bombay on or before the 1st August 1864, and in default, the deposit will be forfeited and the party will lose all right to the land.

8. The parties whose tender may be accepted must submit finished designs and specifications for the Hotel, for the approval of the Government of Bombay on or before the 1st July 1864.

9. The persons whose tender may be accepted will, before they are let into possession, be required to sign an agreement to erect and completely finish, to the satisfaction of the lessor's surveyor or in conformity with the approved designs and specifications a first-class Hotel with all proper and convenient out buildings before the 1st August 1867, and to have the building covered in by such time as shall be fixed by the lessor's surveyor.

10. The agreement will contain Clauses binding the lessees to keep the premises in repair and perfectly drained, and to pay all rates and taxes, to use them only for first-class Hotel, or purposes which in the opinion of the Government of Bombay, may be subsidiary thereto, to keep the buildings and fixtures insured in the lessor's name in the sum of Rs. 10,00,000 at least, not to assign or underlet without license, and all such other clauses, conditions, covenants and Provisoes, as shall ye deemed proper or necessary by the surveyor appointed by Government.

11. The lessee's are not to be at liberty to enquire into the lessor's title.

12. On the completion of the buildings to the satisfaction of the surveyors, a lease will be granted on the lessee's executing a counterpart thereof, such lease or counterpart and the said agreement to be prepared by the lessor's solicitor at the lessee's expense.

13. Sealed tender must be delivered at the Secretariat, Bombay, and be addressed to the Chief Secretary to Government, and endorsed "Tender for Hotel," and, unless the deposit has been paid in Bombay, must be accompanied by a certificate that the deposit has been paid to the Secretary of State; all tenders must be delivered on or before noon of the 15th March 1864, unless the Mail leaving England on or about the 18th February 1864 has not then been delivered in Bombay, in which case, tenders will be received up to twenty-four hours after the arrival of such Mail.

By order of His Excellency the Governor in Council,
M. K. KENNEDY, Lieut.-Colonel, R.E.
Secretary to Government.

New Advertisements.

NOTICE.—The Screw Steamer "JOHNSTON CASTLE," will leave Bombay for Surat TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 22nd instant, at 5 P.M.
7, Rampart Row, Bombay, 21st December 1863.

WANTED ON LEASE.—Spacious Business Premises, comprising Show Rooms, and Offices with Godowns beneath, or adjacent if conveniently situated, the vicinity of Rampart Row preferred. A liberal rent will be given for suitable premises. Apply to
HERBERT & Co.
2, Rampart Row, 21st December 1863.

TO LET.—From the 1st January 1864. SPACIOUS APARTMENTS, admirably adapted for Offices, and beautifully situated in Church Street, Fort. The first and third floors of the House in Church Street, lately vacated by the Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Parsee Institution. The front Rooms are 54 by 24 feet, on the top of the house is a spacious Terrace, with a magnificent view.

For terms apply at the Office of HUNT, MONNET & Co., Medow Street, over the shop of Ardaseer Furdonjee's Sons.
Bombay, 21st December 1863.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

THE INDIAN CARRYING COMPANY (LIMITED,) give public notice, that they have removed to larger Premises in No. 1, Rampart Row.
WILLIAM COMRIE, Acting Manager.

NOTICE.—The Half-yearly General Meeting of the Members of the Byculla Club, will be held at the Club-house on WEDNESDAY, the 20th January next, at 5 P.M.,
J. WRAY, Honorary Secretary.
Byculla Club, 20th December 1863.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

ON CHRISTMAS DAY, (FRIDAY, the 25th instant), the Trains throughout the Line will be run the same as on Sundays.

W. C. PENSON, Acting Traffic Manager.
Traffic Manager's Office, Bombay Terminus, 19th December 1863.

SALE OF LADIES' WORK, etc.

AN EXTENSIVE SALE OF VALUABLE LADIES' WORK, embracing children's dresses of all kinds, and a large and varied collection of useful and fancy articles, toys, books, working-materials, &c. &c., will be held at the Free General Assembly's Institution (entrance from Khetwadi) on Tuesday, the 22nd, and Wednesday, the 23rd December, between the hours of ten A.M. and six P.M. each day. The whole proceeds will be devoted to Educational and other similar purposes.

Bombay, 15th December 1863.

BOMBAY EDUCATION SOCIETY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that Sealed Tenders will be received by the Secretary, Bombay Education Society, Byculla, for the supply, by contract, of Articles of Provision, &c., on or before FRIDAY, the 1st January 1864, and will be opened in the presence of parties attending on the day following.

1. Tenders should be superscribed "Tender for Provision, &c.", and must be accompanied by a deposit of Rupees twenty-five each.
2. The successful Tenderer will be required to lodge a deposit of 10 per cent., as security for the due fulfilment of his contract.
3. Particulars of Articles of Provisions will be furnished on application to the undersigned.
4. No reason will be given for the rejection of any Tender.

J. D. GIBSON, Secretary, Bombay Education Society.
Bombay, 21st December 1863.

BANK OF INDIA.—NOTICE is hereby given, that in terms of Clause XC. of the Company's Articles of Association, and a Resolution of the Board of Directors, all Shares on which the 2nd and 3rd Calls shall not have been paid on or before WEDNESDAY, the 6th day of January 1864, shall be absolutely forfeited for the benefit of the Company.

In cases of forfeiture, however, the Directors may, in terms of the powers vested in them by the Articles of Association, re-allot said Shares to the parties who were holders thereof at the time of such forfeiture, on application being made to them within a reasonable time; but they will not do so unless the said Calls with interest at the rate of 18 per cent. per annum, from the dates they respectively fell due, shall be paid.

By order of the Board of Directors,
R. D. PEEBLES, Manager.
Bombay, 15th December 1863.

THE MANOCKJEE PETIT'S SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY.

THE DIRECTORS having made an ELEVENTH CALL, the Share holders of the above Company are requested to pay in at the Office of the Company, on or before THURSDAY, the 21st January 1864, Rupees Fifty per Share.

Interest at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum will be charged on all Calls paid within one month after that date: after the expiration of that period the Shares will be liable to forfeiture.

By order of the Board of Directors,
PESTONJEE DADABHOY, Secretary.
Bombay, 18th December 1863.

BOMBAY CONTRACT AND BUILDING COMPANY LIMITED.

SECOND CALL OF Rs. 50 PER SHARE.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.—With reference to previous notice dated 8th October last, holders of shares in this Company, on which the 2nd Call of Rs. 50 per Share has not been paid, are hereby informed, that if the said Call be not paid into the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, on or before SATURDAY, the 9th of January 1864, all such shares, on which the said Call is not paid, will be forfeited.

By order,
A. CUMMING, Secretary.

Wanted.

WANTED.—A Situation as ASSISTANT TO A MILLINER. Address stating salary, "A. T.," *Bombay Gazette* Office.

Notices.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA LONDON AND CHINA.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that pending the payment of Premium and FIRST INSTALMENT on the NEW ISSUE OF SHARES in terms of the Resolutions passed in London on 17th October, the Transfer Books of the Bank will be closed from this date to 31st December inclusive.

W. J. MARSDEN, Acting Agent.
Bombay, 28th Nov. 1863.

POSTPONEMENT OF MR. J. R. BLACK'S ENTERTAINMENT AT THE TOWN HALL.

MR. J. R. BLACK regrets that the Town Hall being required this day for the Meetings of two important Societies, he is compelled to postpone his next "Evening at Home" to WEDNESDAY EVENING.

"EVENINGS AT HOME."

AT THE TOWN HALL,
ON WEDNESDAY EVENING, 23rd DEC.

MR. J. R. BLACK, whose entertainments of "National Melodies" have been given throughout the Australian Colonies, in the Island of Ceylon, in Madras, and throughout Bengal, the North-West Provinces and the Punjab; and by the Press and people declared to be the best ever given in these respective countries; and which have been honored by the Patronage and repeated attendance of the respective Governors, Lieutenant Governors, or other rulers, with the elite of society in every place, receiving at Simla the especial Patronage of

HIS EXCELLENCY THE LATE EARL OF ELGIN AND KINKARDINE, K.T.,
Viceroy and Governor General of India;

has the honor to intimate that, having arrived in Bombay, *en route*, he will give a short series of Entertainments before passing on.

THE SECOND WILL BE GIVEN AT THE TOWN HALL, ON MONDAY EVENING, 21st DEC. 1863.

It will be entitled

THE WREATH,

and entwine by running Narratives, Anecdotes and Remarks, the following selection of "Flowers of Melody" from England, Ireland, Scotland, Germany and Italy.

PROGRAMME.

Part I.

Irish Melody.—The Prince's Day ...... T. Moore.
Irish Melody.—Rich and rare were the gems she wore ...... Do.
Scotch Ballad.—Get up and bar the door O ......
Italian Scena Vieni la mia Vendetta (from Lucrezia Borgia) ...... Donizetti.
Scotch Reel—Tullochgorum ......
English Song.—The Lass of Richmond Hill ......
German Lied—Wenn du Schalben ...... F. Abt.
Irish Humorous Song.—Barney O'Shea S. Lover.

Part II.

Scotch Ballad.—The Laird o' Cockpen.
Scotch Song.—The Flowers o' the Forests ......
Irish Ballad.—Widow Malone ...... Chas. Lever.
English Descriptive Song.—The Maniac ...... H. Russell.
English Ballad.—The Spider and the Fly
Scotch Song.—My Boy Tammy ......
Merry Finale—The Merry Little Fat Grey Man ...... J. Blewitt.

PIANOFORTE—Mr. J. C. Phillips.

Doors open at 8, commence at half-past 8, precisely.

Admission.

Reserved Seat ...... 5 Rupees.
Unreserved Seat ...... 3 „

Plan of the room to be seen, and tickets secured at the office of the *Times of India*.

Commercial.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL, SHARE, STOCK, AND FREIGHT LIST.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE,
Monday, 21st December 1863.

EXCHANGE.

On what Place.	Terms.	Rates.
London Banks	6 months' sight	2s. 2⅜d.
Do. Credits	Do. do.	2s. 2⅜d.
Do. Documents	Do. do.	2s. 2⅜d.
Calcutta	At sight	102
Madras	30 days' sight	100
China	60 Do. do.	215 per $100.

SHARES.

Names.	Paid up	Last Half-yearly Dividend.	Rates.
BANKS.	Rs.		
Agra Bank	500	5 pr. ct.	130 prem.
Bombay Bank	1,000	4½ do.	230 prem.
Bank of India	50	......	par.
Broker's Banking Co.	20	......	2 do.
Central Bank	250	6 do.	41 ex-div.
Commercial Bank	500	4½ do.	72 prem. [exdiv
Chartered Bank of India, A. & China	200	5 do.	70 prem.
Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China	250	5 do.	155 prem.
Joint Stock Bank	20	......	41 prem.
Oriental Bank Corporation	250	8 do.	163 pr. ct. pm.
Madras Bank	1,000	4½ do.	116 prem.
Royal Bank of India	75	......	7 prem. [ex-div
Comptoird'Escompte de Paris.	200	4½ do.	53 pr. ct, pm. [ex-div.
PRESS COS.			
Apollo Press Co.	11,000	1,800 per share	Rs. 28,000 p. sh.
Colaba Press Co.	2,700	300 do.	Rs. 25,000 p. sh.
Fort Press Co.	3,667	375 per share	Rs. 9,500 p. sh.
Hydraulic Press Co.	4,000	350 per share	Rs. 1,400 pm. p. [share.
Elphinstone Land & Press Co. A Share	6,000	250 per share	Rs. 29,000 [per share } pm.
Do. B „	5,000	......	
Frere Press Co.	250	......	
Victoria Land and Press Co.	4,000	......	Rs. 22,000 pm.
Bombay Press Co.	1,200	......	Rs. 400 prem.
RAILWAY COS.			
G. I. P. Railway Co. Consolidated Stock.	218-3-0	pr. ct.	Rs. 8 prem.
Do. New £20 shares.	130.14.0	2½ do.	Rs. 12 prem.
Bombay, Baroda & C. I. R. Co.	1,000	2½ do.	Rs. 6 prem. nml.
SPINNING & WEAVING COS.			
Bombay Spinning & Weaving Co.	5,000	500 per share.	Rs. 3,000 prem.
Great Eastern Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,100	......	Rs. 75 prem.
ManockjiPittysSpinning & Weaving Co.	850	......	15 prem.
Oriental Spinning & Weaving Co.	2,500	140 Rs. p. share	Rs. 150 prem.
Royal Spinning and Weaving Co.	1,500	......	Rs. 150 prem.
Victoria Spinning Co.	5,000	......	Rs. 2,000 prem.
Cooria Spinning Co.	5,000	3 per. cent.	Rs. 800
Bombay United Spinning and Weaving Company	1,000	5 per. cent.	Rs. 250 prem.
Colaba Land Co.	10,000	Rs. 12,000	Rs. 39,000.
Bonded Warehouse	600	......	Par.
House and Land Investment Company	300	......	Par.
Bombay Shipping Co.	1,500	......	300 prem.
Iron Ship Co.	1,000	......	Par.
Oriental Ship Owning Association	250	......	50 prem.
Prince of Wales Ship Company	1,000	......	200 dis.
Western India Ship Company	1,000	......	100 discount.

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs.	10-3-3
Bank of England Notes		10-2-0
Spanish Dollars	„	240
Carolus	„	300
Mexican Dollars	„	225
German Crowns	„	213
Five-Franc Pieces	„	208 per 100 pieces.
Bar Silver	„	106½
Gold Leaf	„	16-9-0

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four Per Cent. Transfer Loan	102½
„ Loan 1835-36	91½
„ Loan 1842-43	91½
„ Loan 1854-55	91½
New Five per Cent. Loan	101
Five-and-a-Half Per Cent. Loan	108¼ prem

FREIGHTS.

To Liverpool (Cotton)	£3 15s. 0d. to £4 7s. 6d.
„ (Seed)	£2 15s. 0d. to £3 0s. 0d.
To London (Cotton)	£4 5s. 0d. to £4 10s. 0d.
„ (Seed)	£3 15s. 0d. to £4 0s. 0d.
To China	
To Clyde	No offers.
To Hull	No offers.
To Calcutta and back	Rs. 17 to 18

PRICES CURRENT (19th Dec. 1863.)

COTTON at Colaba	Per candy.
Broach and Surat Old (ready.)	Rs 605 to 610
Old Dhollera, (ready.)	„ 615 to 620
Old Bhownuggur, (ready)	„ 610 to 615
New Oomravuttee	„ 660 to 665
Old Compta, (ready.)	„ 605 to 610
Old Dharwar Sawginned	„ 575 to 677
New Barsee and Nuggur	„ 660 to 662
Old Veeravul	„ 650 to 655
New Khandeish	„ 635 to 640
Old Poratchee	„ 660 to 665
Old Accote	„ 670 to 675
Old Mangalore	„ 665 to 670

OPIUM—Malwa, Rs. 1,425 to Rs. 1,430
SEED—Linseed, Khandeish...at Rs. 6 2 to 6 4 per cwt.
Rapeseed, Guzerat ... „ 6 0 to 6 2
Gingelly mixed (Black and White) „ 32 to 33; 38 to 39
Niger „ 27 to 28

Shipping.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.

DATE.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	FROM
Dec. 19	Goolanar (s)	Downing	Surat 18 Dec.
20	Queen of the Sea's	Peters	Liverpool 29 Aug.
	Uneas	Geal	Liverpool 1 Aug.
	Elphinstone (s)	Athey	Surat 19 Dec.
	Kurrachee	Cottier	Kurrachee 17 Dec.

DEPARTURES.

DATE.	SHIP.	COMMANDER.	To
Dec. 19	Sir J. R. Carnac (s)	VanWullen	Surat.
20	Jane Jack Mitchell	Mitchell	Liverpool.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Her Majesty's Steamer *Goolanar*, from Surat.—Commissioned Officers 2; Woman 1; Troops Royal Artillery 23; Troops 56th Regiment 32; Women 5; Children 9; Public Followers 15; Private Followers 6; Apothecaries 1.

Per Steamer *Elphinstone* from Surat.—His Lordship, The Right Revd. Dr. Stains R. C. Bishop of Bombay and 140 Deck.

Per Steamer *Kurrachee* from Kurrachee—Mrs. Passmore and friend, 5 children; and 41 natives.

INTELLIGENCE.

Per Ship *Queen of the Seas* from Liverpool.—Ship *Uneas* off Port. *Flower of the Forest*, off Ratna Genah.

PORT CLEARANCE.

Ship *Jane Jack Mitchell*, A. Mitchell, bound to Liverpool, obtained her port clearance on Saturday last.

COMMENCED LOADING.

The following vessels began to load on Saturday last:—
Steamer *Ottawa*, for China.
Ship *Merwanjee Framjee*, for Liverpool.
Ship *Queen of Australia*, for Liverpool.
Steamer *Johnstone Castle*, for Surat.

DAILY EXPORTS.

BOMBAY, SATURDAY, 19TH DECEMBER 1863.

For Liverpool.

Neptune's Carr.—125 bales cotton, 437½ cwt., Rana Roysy
Briarly.—70 bales cotton, 245 cwt., Gopaldass Dhurumsy; 60 bales cotton, 175 cwt., Jewraz Ruttonsy & Co.
Athene.—700 bundles coir yarn, 125 cwt., Mejee Mooljee & Co.
Jumna.—1,290 bags linseed, 1,800 cwt., Khimjee Visram & Co.
Khimjee Odowjee.—160 bales cotton, 560 cwt., Goculdass Tezpall.
E. A. Bright.—150 bales cotton, 525 cwt., Jairam Sewjee; 25 bales cotton, 87½ cwt Nursy Ruttonjee; 200 bales cotton, 700 cwt., B. N. Framjee & Co.
James Smith.—260 bales cotton, 910 cwt., Bharmull Purbutji; 85 bales cotton, 297½ cwt., Inderjee Golabchund; 101 bales cotton, 353½ cwt, Ramcrustna Sazba & Co.; 101 bales cotton, 353½ cwt., Wagjee Walljee; 45 bales cotton, 157½ cwt.; 30 bales Wool, 90 cwt., Sorabjee Hormusjee; 500 bundles linseed, 250 cwt. Khimjee Visram and Co.
Sarah M.—31 bales cotton, 108½ cwt., Narunbhoy Tapeedass; 60 bales cotton, 210 cwt.; 15 bales wool, 45 cwt., Dinshaw Bhicawjee; 105 bales cotton, 367½ cwt., Courjee Premjee.
Canova.—102 bales cotton, 357 cwt., Calianjee Pitamber; 33 bales cotton, 115½ cwt., Hurrydass Mohunjee; 100 bales cotton, 300 cwt., Samjee Hemraz and Co.
Royal Alfred.—375 bales cotton, 1,317½ cwt., Jeatharam Lalchund; 400 bales cotton, 1,400 cwt., Ruttonjee Virjee and Co.; 225 bales cotton, 787½ cwt., Ramdass Lallchund.
Red Jacket.—32 bales cotton, 112 cwt., Roopchund Dwarkadass
Eliza.—50 bales cotton, 175 cwt., Sewjee Kessow; 100 bales cotton, 350 cwt., Premchund Corumchund; 100 bales cotton, 350 cwt., Jewraz Megjee; 55 bales cotton, 172½ cwt., Champsy Ladha and Co.; 75 bales cotton, 262½ cwt., Dhunjee Maneck and Co.; 60 bales cotton, 210 cwt., Khuttow Mowjee.
Clyde.—105 bales cotton, 367½ cwt., Khetsee Sewjee and Co.
Glenmisson.—100 bales cotton, 350 cwt., Dossabhoy Merwanjee and Co.
Queen of Australia.—300 bales cotton, 1,050 cwt., Purbhoodass Hurgovindass; 375 bales cotton, 1,312 cwt., Kaseedass Khimjee; 500 bales cotton, 1,750 cwt., Anundjee Pursotum; 400 bales cotton, 1,400 cwt., Hurrichund Dewerjee; 425 bales cotton, 1,487½ cwt., Bhugwandass Girdhurdass; 500 bales cotton, 175 cwt., Sobhagchund Vmunjee; 30 bales cotton, 105 cwt., Bhimjee and Assaria Premjee.
Merwanjee Framjee.—200 bales cotton, 700 cwt., Combier Son and Co.; 500 bales cotton, 1,750 cwt., Combier Son and Co.
Admiral Lyon.—100 bales cotton, 35 cwt., B. F. Cama Son's and Co.; 500 bales Cotton, 1,750 cwt., Ragowjee Chuturbooz; 190 bales cotton, 350 cwt., Bhimjee Geerther and Co.; 65 bales wool, 195 cwt., Goculdass Tezpall; 50 bales wool, 150 cwt., Lillather Govindjee.
Glasgow.—105 bales cotton, 367½ cwt., Courjee Framjee; 75 bales cotton, 263 cwt., Jeatha Ladhuny; 105 bales cotton, 367½ cwt., Khetsee Sewjee and Co.
Sir John Mandeville.—1 bale cotton, 3½ cwt., Tarachund Sobagchund; 40 bales cotton, 140 cwt., Nursy Champsy.
Gorilla.—20 bales cotton, 61 cwt., Golabchund Maneckchund; 102 bales cotton, 357 cwt., Kursondass Luckmidass; 28 bales cotton, 98 cwt., Monjee Pursotum; 205 bales cotton, 717½ cwt., Megjee Premjee; 200 bales cotton, 700 cwt., S. and N. Nanabhoy.
Englishman.—30 bales cotton, 105 cwt., B. and Assaria Sewjee; 1 bale cotton 3½ cwt., Assaria Sewjee; 100 bales cotton, 350 cwt., Ruttonsey Goculdass.

For Havre.

Berthe et Louise.—260 bales cotton, 897½ cwt., J. Siegfried and Co.

LIST OF VESSELS OF THE BOMBAY MARINE.

No.	Names of Vessels.	H. P.	Tonnage.	Stations.
	Steam Vessels.			
1	Berenice	230	664	In Dock.
2	Coromandel	250	1026	Bombay Harbour.
3	Comet	40	204	River Euphrates.
4	Clyde	80	300	Kurrachee.
5	Dalhousie	180	1022	Mandavie and Aden.
6	Goolanar	40	215	Bombay Harbour.
7	Hugh Rose	80	309	Ditto.
8	Pleiad	30	140	Zanzibar.
9	Semiramis	300	960	Bombay Harbour.
10	Snake	10	40	Bombay Harbour.
11	Satellite	60	335	In Dock.
12	Victoria	230	705	In Dock.
13	Zenobia	280	1003	Mekran Coast.
	FLOATING BATTERIES. *Steam Vessels.*			
1	Auckland	220	946	Bombay Harbour
	Sailing Vessels.			
2	Falkland	...	495	Ditto.
3	Clive	...	420	Ditto.
4	Tigris	...	258	Ditto.
	MISCELLANEOUS. *Sailing Vessels.*			
1	Euphrates	...	225	Bombay Harbour.
2	Constance	...	182	Ditto.
3	Mahi	...	157	Ditto.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

[c. l. signifies " commenced loading."]

FOR LONDON.

801 Coleroon, Duncan—Peel, Cassels & Co.
810 Gosforth, Wight—Grey & Co. (c. l. Nov. 27)
428 Malvern, Carkson—Stewart & Co.
Queen of the North, Tidmarch—A. H. Huschke & Co.
780 St. Hilda, Logan—Huschke & Co.
1094 Star of India, Morris—W. Nicol & Co.
1064 Walmer Castle, Ormsby—Wallace & Co.
1047 Windsor Castle, Pryce—R. Steuart & Co. (c. l. Dec. 14)

FOR LIVERPOOL.

1133 Admiral Lyons, Thompson—Robinson & Co. (c. l. Nov. 6)
1094 Africa, Bowie—Ewart, Latham & Co.
605 Athene, Seals—Lyon Brothers & Co. (c. l. Nov. 18)
1324 Belgravia, Pentecost, Lyon, Brothers & Co. (c. l. Dec. 18)
396 Briarley, Russell—Lyon Brothers & Co.
1104 Camperdown, Houston—R. Scovell and Co. (c. l. Oct. 22)
1282 Canova, Brown—W. Nicol & Co. (c. l. Nov. 14)
1478 Cimber, Burton.
883 City of Delhi, Muir—W. & A. Graham & Co.
680 Clyde, Woodnap—E. Bates & Co. (c. l. Nov. 17)
766 Coromandel, Smith—Souza, Pinto & Co. (c. l. Dec. 17)
1760 Dorothy, Thompson—G. S. Kings & Co.
1065 Eagle, Murphy—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
1010 Ellen Bates, Walker—E. Bates & Co. (c. l. Dec. 17)
1920 Elizabeth A. Bright, Starkey—Lawrence & Co. (c. l. Nov. 3)
657 Elinor, Bowden—Ritchie, Steuart & Co. (c. l. Nov. 24)
1440 Eliza, Nickerson, Stearns, Hobart & Co. (c. l. Nov. 26)
983 Eliza Bencke, Jackson—Souza, Pinto & Co. (c. l. Dec. 15)
1055 Englishman, Hardwick—W. & A. Graham & Co.
1168 Glasgow, Taylor—Graham & Co. (c. l. Nov. 20)
550 Glenmessen, Bart—W Nicol & Co. (c. l. Dec. 9)
1200 Gorilla, Hill—Wallace & Co. (c. l. Dec. 5)
952 Indian Queen, Jago—J. Clover and Co. (c. l. Nov. 16)
1198 James Smith, Feivouz—D. Sorabjee & Co. (c. l. Nov. 12.)
994 J. J. Mitchell, Mitchell—W. & A. Graham & Co. (c. l. Nov. 2)
1800 Jumna, Christian—Ritchie, Steuart & Co. (c. l. Dec. 18)
984 Khimjee Odewjee, M. Salt—E. Bates & Co.
1010 Latona, Anderson—Comber Son & Co. (c. l. Dec. 9)
745 Merchant Prince, Tra—R. Scovell & Co. (c. l. Oct. 14)
1567 Mercia, Simmers—Ewart, Latham & Co.
867 Mogul, Henson—Stoehr, Prieger & Co.
189 Neptune's Car, Kirby—Macnee & Co.
635 Nile, Ruseton—Robinson & Co.
510 Peter Dickson, Fahlmon. (c. l. Dec. 17)
956 Preston, Wakem—Lyon Brothers & Co.
2035 Red Jacket, Harley—Lawrence & Co. (c. l. Dec. 8.)
1239 Royal Alfred, Whiting—Lawrence & Co. (c. l. Dec. 17)
1010 Sarah, M. Raisbeck—Framjee, Sands & Co.
1379 Sir John Mandeville, R. Steuart & Co. (c. l. Nov. 17)
1498 Slieve Donard, Thompson—Campbell, Mitchell & Co.
982 Trenton, Walker—Ritchie Steuart & Co.
881 Allaya—Cohen & Co.

FOR HAVRE.

438 Berthe et Louise, Dossabhoy Merwanjee & Co. (c. l. Nov. 19)
815 City of Carlisle, Pentreath—E. Latham & Co.

FOR FALMOUTH FOR ORDER.

581 Ravenscraig, Inglis. (c. l. Dec. 18)

FOR MOULMAEN.

641 China, Peterson—Finlay, Clark & Co.
678 Highland Light, Crowell—Wallace & Co.
785 Minnehaha, Henderson—W. Nicol & Co.
494 Naples, Stout—Cohen & Co.
1049 Ocean Belle, Brown—Cohen & Co.
780 St. Hilda, Logans—Finlay, Clark & Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Aristides, Jans—A. H. Huschke & Co.
776 Chanticleer, White.
1023 John Bright (s). Bretham.

FOR JUDDA.

534 Bushire Merchant, Miller—Hajee A. S. Cadeo.

NOT FIXED.

650 Alley, Ayles.
Ararat Morean.
Ann Reddin, Morrison.
307 Artemise, Nacoda—Cassum Natha.
784 Attet Ramon, Jones.
Avathoy, Marr.
804 Berenice (s), Burns.
277 Bombay (s).—C. Nusserwanjee. (For sale.)
810 Bloomer, Gilchrist—Finlay Scott & Co.
1278 Celestial Empire, Murray—W. Nicol & Co.
590 Ceylon, Symons—E. Bates & Co.
494 Colonel Ledyard.
797 Calabar, Thompson.
Crimea Jane, Jordain—Forbes & Co.
207 Dadley, Nacoda—Mahomedbhoy Oomerbhoy.
575 Edward Perry, Nacoda.
1750 Eagle, Cathbert.
Emma Jane, Gordon, Forbes & Co.
633 Faize Allum, Stafford
904 Fiery Cross, Blaney—H. M. Sidick.
488 Futel Kurrim, Nacoda—Hajee Abdool Carim Cader.
201 Futle Mubarrack, Nacoda—Wootumchund Manekchund
605 Futtay Allum.
819 Futtay Shah Allum, Michael—H. Josub Noor Mahomed
820 Futtal Allum, West—Hajee Mahomed Sidick.
241 Futtay Rozac, Hodges.
1400 Golden Dream, Brown—Lawrence & Co.
Golden Empire, Goodall—Lawrence & Co.
365 Governor Higginson (s), Calder—B. I. S. N. Co.
Good Success McGregor.
1196 Inconstant, Culliton—Lawrence & Co.
Indian, Roberts.
456 Japan, Loosemore.
894 Lezard, Rabese.
421 Lady Amherst, Harrison.
461 Lota—C. Macdonald & Co.
624 Maria Gray, Henderson. (in dock.)
1072 Merwanjee Framjee, Pike—Fleming & Co.
307 Muckee, Nacoda—Ally M. Khan.
Maharaj (s), Kidder—S. N. & Co.
455 Pioneer, Woolley—S. N. & Co.
1204 Prince of Wales, Winkler—Grey & Co.
1117 Protector, Clark—D. Merwanjee & Co.
1238 Queen of Australia, Rudolf—Lawrence & Co.
1235 Queen of Beauty, Chapman—Lawrence & Co.
1106 Renown, Howes (a.)—Stearns, Hobart & Co.
150 Royal Victoria, Nacoda—D. B. Khan.
Rahmamee, Nacoda.
Shah Allum, Ricker—W. Nicol & Co.
Satellite.
968 Sardinia, Nalson—Merwanjee Nusserwanjee.
905 Southern Rights, Norton—Lawrence & Co.
200 Soon Houg, Kerr.
Shah Jehan, McIntosh—H. M. Sedick.
560 Tallala Percival—Ewart Latham & Co.
William Stevenson, Roiden.
881 W. M. Pick—Cohen & Co.

P. & O. Co.'s STEAMERS.

Columbian.
Ottawa, Blake.
Malta.
1350 Pottinger. (laid up.)
1240 Simla. (under repair.)

VESSELS IN KURRACHEE HARBOUR.

FOR LONDON.

364 James Wilson, Shepherd.
450 Jessica, Towill.
655 Loretto, McLeod—Fleming & Co.
630 Salo, Nordgren—S. Tyabjee & Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

531 Dover Court, Heigh.
367 Joachim Christian, Peters—D. Cursetjee & Co.

FOR MOULMEIN.

600 Anna Henderson, Elmslie—Fleming & Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

349 Leucothea (Prus.) Benter,—Fleming & Co.

BENGAL.

The Telegraph of Dec. 10, announced the arrival of the *Penang*, and *Robert Sale*, (particulars not received.)

The Telegraph of 11th Dec., announced the arrivals of the *Penang*, Blackmore, from Bombay 14th Nov.; touched at Mangalore 17th, Cannanore 18th, Calicut 18th, Cochin 19th, Tuticorin 20th, Colombo 22nd, Nagapatam 27th, Madras 28th, Masulipatam 5th Dec., Coconada 6th, Vizagapatam 7th, Bimlipatam 7th, and Gopalpore 8th; *Sir Robert Sale*, Lansdown, from Madras 14th Nov.; *Evelyn*, Bong, from Liverpool 25th Aug.; and *Comorin* particulars not received.

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.—December 13, P. and O. S. N. Company's Screw Steamer *Candia*, from Calcutta, 9th December.

Military.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVAL.—DECEMBER 19.

Hallen, Municipal Veterinary Surgeon, Staff, on duty, from Khandeish.

DEPARTURE.—DECEMBER 19.

Forbes, Captain G., Madras Cavalry, to join, from Secunderabad.

GARRISON ORDERS.—DEC. 19TH 1863.

BY BRIGADIER GENERAL T. TAPP, C.B.

Thursday will be the holiday for the ensuing week.

The unexpired portion of leave granted to Captain Sykes, 4th Foot, in Garrison Orders of the 21st instant, is cancelled, viz. from the 17th to the 31st instant.

The 21st Regiment N. I., will furnish a party of one Naique and 4 Privates to accompany, from Nargaum to Mhow, the provisions prepared for issue to the drafts proceeding to join their respective Regiments in Malwa.

The Non-Commissioned Officer to attend at the Ex-Commissariat Office at 11 A.M. on Monday next, the 21st instant, for instructions, on which day the party will proceed with the Inspector by the 2-30 P. M. train at Callian.

The Officer Commanding Detachment 103rd Regiment, is requested to send an escort of one Corporal and one Private on Monday next the 21st instant at 6 A.M. to the House of Correction Byculla to receive charge of Private James Bruce, 18th Brigade R. Artillery on his discharge therefrom.

SECOND DAY'S PROCEEDINGS OF THE DISTRICT COURT MARTIAL ON CONDUCTOR G. R. PURVIS.

Monday, 14th December.

THE prisoner requested before calling the witness for the defence to be allowed to hand in a written statement; which after some consultation the President consented to, and read aloud to the Court as follows:—

MR. PRESIDENT AND GENTLEMEN,—The prosecution having closed, I beg, as briefly as the interest of the case to me admits, to make some remarks on the evidence adduced. I will then lay before you a statement of the occurrences out of which the charge has arisen, which I am prepared to prove by only a small number of the persons present; having failed, I regret to say, to obtain the evidence of some sepoys who stood on the road, and witnessed the transaction.

To commence with the witnesses brought against me: I beg to impress on the Court, that Ag. Sub-Conductor Singlehurst, and Serjeant Clark, stood charged by me, the first with assaulting me, the second with aiding in the assault; that the evidence produced at the Orderly-room was of sufficient weight to establish the charge against Mr. Singlehurst, ann is clear, from his being continued in arrest. That Serjeant Clark's arrest ceased at once, is owing to the fact that being a prisoner myself, it became necessary that some one should convey the report of the assault to Lieutenant Chetham Deputy Assistant Commissary.

Sub-Conductor Singlehurst under cross examination says, that there was no apparent reason for my accosting him with the taunt, " You are no man,"—all the witnessess for the prosecution are agreed that this is the language with which I met the Sub Conductor. Now gentlemen does it stand to reason, setting aside my position, that in my debilitated state, from a three month's arrest, I would rush out and provoke a quarrel with a man physically my superior, within his own compound too, where I might expect to find him backed by his inseparable acquaintance Serjeant Clark.

Serjeant Clark under cross examination replied, that I did not place him, nor did he hear me place Mr. Singlehurst under arrest Mrs. Clark's request that I should release her husband was in so loud and supplicating a tone, that I should not be surprised if it was heard by the officers residing near our quarters. As to Mr. Singlehurst's being placed under arrest this is admitted by Mrs. Singlehurst under cross examination, who however demurs on the plea that I was a prisoner. It is remarkable that a purely military transaction should have been more deeply impressed on the recollection of a woman than on the minds of the persons affected,—both Military men, but the accompanying Memorandum dated 30th October 1863 from Lieutenant Chetham, who confirmed the arrest at the time, will I trust have due weight with the Court when comparing this fact with the other statements made by the Prosecutor's witnesses.

The third point to which I would most respectfully draw attention is Mrs. Singlehurst's reply under cross examination:—After naming all the persons present, after positively stating that my wife was not present; replied to my question—Why did you abuse my wife? by saying. Because she abused me! The abuse itself I don't dwell on; but it must be apparent that my wife must have been present to be either abused or abusing. Is it reasonable to suppose that my wife, my children and my servants would remain in the house, knowing that I had gone out to speak to man from whom I was experiencing every possible annoyance, and who was at that very moment complained of as actively interfering with my servants.

My earnest desire has been to obtain the evidence of some Sepoys—and other by standers who could have deposed to the spot where I was attacked, and to the actual number of persons present. Should the court hesitate to receive the evidence that I am ready to produce, viz., my wife and two sons, my cook and his wife, and Quarter Master Serjeant Coulter of the Royal Engineers, the latter of whom can speak to the time and bruises, or find it insufficient to clear me. I beg that time may be allowed me to make a personal enquiry which I have not been able to do whilst under arrest.

The facts of the case are as follows, and I leave it to the Court to decide, from the evidence that I am prepared to produce, and to the cross-examination which the prosecutor will have the opportunity of subjecting it to, where perjury has been committed.

On the night of the 29th October last, before the boys had finished their lessons, which terminate at nine o'clock, my Ayah came screaming from the cook-house. A cook-house common to the three families, and opposite to Mr. Singlehurst's quarters, and saying that her husband, my cook, was being driven away from his work by Mr. Singlehurst. It was a moonlight night.

I went towards the cookhouse, and on entering the compound Mr. Singlehurst was hurrying into his house. I called out to him and he joined me at the cookhouse-door. I asked him what was the matter. He replied that my servants were annoying him by grinding coffee after hours, and that he wanted to lock up the cookhouse. I objected that the cookhouse was as much for my use as for his, that I was not aware of any rules requiring the cookhouse to be closed at any given hour, and as his servant or Serjeant Clark's slept there on other nights I could not understand why he should wish the cookhouse locked up that night. He admitted my objections in a quiet, and becoming manner, then shuffled off to a complaint against my servants. I commenced chiding them when he stopped me and said it was not the servants but the children who annoyed him, the conversation continued for some minutes still in a quiet tone in which Mr. Singlehurst, who stood at her door, half the door being closed so that she only could be seen, joined.

The conversation about the children terminated by my reminding Mr. Singlehurst that so long as he encouraged his children to call my Mussulman servant a Pig-Eater I would not interfere.

He then, without warning struck and blackened my eye, saying at the same time " Liar."

I must here bring to the Court's notice that Mr. Singlehurst had been my subordinate at Ahmednuggur and we had worked together in this Arsenal, I have known him for five years and had always found him most respectful to me, on being struck I stept back in astonishment Mr. Singlehurst followed me up, I still retreated guarding myself; but I assert most positively that I did not return a blow.

Serjeant Clark who had hitherto kept out of sight, rushed out of Mr. Singlehurst's quarters and sent me reeling back some paces from a blow on the chest with *both* fists.

I ordered them both under arrest, and was returning to my quarters when I was struck in the back of my head and was sent against Serjeant Clark's Bathing Room Wall outside the Cook-house compound.

As soon as I got into my verandah, and had my boys cots between Serjeant Clark and myself I turned about to hear what he had to say. He assured me that he had been asleep, that hearing a row he had rushed out and that his intention was to remove me from the reach of Mr. Singlehurst's blows. Mrs. Clark also pleaded earnestly for her husband. I therefore said if he would go and report what he had witnessed to Lieutenant Chetham. I would be able to judge of his sincerity. Finding he loitered, to allow Mr Singlehurst to go with with his report I told him if he was not sharp I would go myself at the risk of breaking my arrest. He said he could not get into his house for his cap and asked to go through mine, which I allowed him to do.

As soon as I saw that Serjeant Clark was not disposed to go from the manner in which he walked. I went myself and found Serjeant Clark concealed by a shrub from Lieutenant Chetham's view, I asked Serjeant Clark whether he had made the report.

He replied (I think Lieutenant Chetham, had retired. I went up to the portico followed by Serjeant Clark where I found Sub-conductor Singlehurst making his report. I then made my report to Lieutenant and Deputy Assistant Commissary of Ordnance Chetham, in the presence of

Acting Sub-conductor Singlehurst,
Serjeant and Laboratory man Clark.
My son George and my Cook,

and requested permission to seek the assistance of the Police for my protection, but this was refused. I then returned home and at once sent for a friend, Quarter Master Serjeant Coulter, fearing that I would be attacked again on Mr. Singlehurst and Serjeant Clark's return from Mr. Chetham's.

Mr. Chetham checked Mr. Singlehurst for his loud and disrespectful tone to me and confirmed the arrest under which I, (a prisoner) had placed him.

In Mr. Chetham's presence Serjeant Clark, also threatened that he would accuse me of striking the first blow if I implicated him. I request that Mr. Chetham's evidence may be obtained.

From the day of Mr. Singlehurst's return to the Warrant Officer's Quarter's, and Serjeant Clark being put into a portion of my quarters, I have been subjected to annoyance, not only as regards my servants, but also in having red lead put into my water chatties " jadow" I believe is the native term, which although it had no effect on me subjected me to the risk of losing my servants who have been with me for years, Mr. president and Gentlemen I assure you that I most deeply regret taking up so much of your attention with so lengthy a statement as this has proved; but I do not clearly see how I could lay the whole case before you otherwise.

I now leave it to you to call for proof on whatever portion of my statement you deem most important to my exculpation, and as to the result I leave it entirely to your judgment. Your sentence, even if you can find me guilty, cannot increase the mental wear from which I have suffered, nor the personal insults I have been subjected to during a confinement of four months in return for nineteen year's zealous service in the garrison and in the field, which has obtained me the notice of the Officers extracts from whose opinions, I will submit at the close of the defence.

GEO. R. PURVIS, Conductor of Ordnance.
Poona, 14th December, 1863.

Poona, Friday, 30th October, 1863.

MEMO RANDUM.

Mr. Purvis,—As you ordered Mr. Sub-Conductor Singlehurst in arrest last night, you are required to prefer your charge with names of evidences, and attend at the orderly Room at my office at half-past ten o'clock this morning with them.

By Order,
S. CHETHAM, LIEUT., Deputy Assistant Commissary.

The prisoner was then informed that the above statement would be appended to the proceedings.

George Purvis, fourteen years, son of the Prisoner, was called, and it having been ascertained that he understood the nature of an oath, was sworn. (The president remarked that he did not think that his evidence would have much weight with the court.) Deposed as follows—between 8 and 9 P. M. on the night of the 29th October last he and his brother were reading in the house when the cook's wife came and complained that Mr. Singlehurst would not allow her husband to grind coffee in the cook house. That his father immediately went out and met Mr. Singlehurst going into his own quarters. That he (witness) followed his father. That his father (the prisoner) asked Mr. Singlehurst what was the matter. He replied that he wanted the cookroom closed at 8 o'clock. That his father said it was as much his (prisoner's) cook room as anybody else's. That Mr. Singlehurst replied " Yes you're right" that Mr. Singlehurst then said that he (Mr. Singlehurst) did not want any of the servants' to talk. That his father then turned round to the servants and asked what they had said. That then Mr. Singlehurst said. " They did'nt say anything, it is the children I complain of" That witnesses' father then said " I have seen a very dirty sight to day, Mr. Singlehurst, your son had his finger up to his nose and was making faces at my children. " Mr. Singlehurst then said that witnesses' father's children had taught his children this. That then witness' father said " you're children in front of mine were calling my servants Pig-eaters." That this conversation passed in a quiet tone. That suddenly Mr. Singlehurst turned round and struck witness' father in the face saying " you're a liar."

By the Court.—With his closed fist?

A.—With his right hand closed fist.

By the Court.—Who were present?

A.—The cook and his wife, my brother, Mrs. Singlehurst, Mrs. Clark, my mother, and myself.

The witness was desired by the Court to point out on the plan the positions of the parties present, which he did, but observed that the plan was incorrect. " The wall is too big."

Witness deposed further that his father then retreated, "warding off the blows." That then Serjeant Clark rushed out from Mr. Singlehurst's quarters, and struck witness' father on the chest with both his clenched fists joined together (the witness illustrated his meaning by joining his fists together, and lugging both arms forward), and sent him staggering back. That then witness' father called out that he would put them both in arrest.

By the Court—Were the words, " I will put you both under arrest" or " I will put you under arrest?"

A.—Mr. Singlehurst followed him (prisoner), and said " you put me under arrest you soon!" He Then sung out Sergeant Clark, " Come on Clark he has got no sword" Mrs. Clark said, " Do Mr. Purvis go inside and do not report my husband." Then Mrs. Singlehurst began abusing my mother, who called her a black-guard, and told her to be quiet. My father then told Serjeant Clark, to go to Mr. Chetham, and report the affair. Serjeant Clark, said he (Clark) had been asleep and did not see half the affair. My father said. " If you dont go I will go and break my arrest." Serjeant Clark then asked my father to let him go through his house to get his cap as his (Clark's) door was shut. He went through and got his hat. He then went to Mr. Chetham's, and my father told me to follow and see that he did report the matter to Mr. Chetham. When I got to Mr. Chetham's, Sergeant Clark was standing behind a runner tree in the compound. Mr. Singlehurst was standing at the door knocking and calling on Mr. Chetham. I went round to call the Ramossee, and when I returned I saw Mr. Chetham, Sergent Clark and Mr. Singlehurst, and my father, standing together talking. Mr. Clark said to my father " If you bring my name into it I will swear against all the natives you like to bring that you struck Mr. Singlehurst first. Mr. Singlehurst asked Mr. Chetham if a prisoner could put him under arrest. Mr. Chetham replied " Yes" Then my father went home and I followed him with the cook.

By the court.—The Cook?

A.—Yes. The cook was with me the whole time.

By the Prosecutor.—Why did you follow your father when he went to the cook-room?

A.—I always follow my father when there is a row. Because there had been several quarrels before and frequent threatenings of reporting the servants to the Bazaar Master.

By the Court.—You saw all that distinctly?

A.—Yes.

By the Court.—Were all the persons you have mentioned in the yard or not?

A—No. My mother was standing outside.

The witness again pointed out on the plan the positions of the different parties who were present. He was unable to point out the exact spot were his mother was standing but said that she was outside the compound in a position to see what took place.

Some discussion here took place, and the plan was referred to, regarding the possibility of a person standing outside and being able to see what was going on inside the compound. The witness again asserted that in the plan the wall was too big, and it was finally resolved that the court would proceed to the scene of the scuffle and compare it with the plan.

By the Court.—You say that your mother was present, and you now say that you don't know where she stood. How do you reconcile these statements?

A.—My mother did not stand in one place all the time. When she first went out she stood in the Verandah. Afterwards she was outside. She was moving about. I noticed her after the scuffle was over. She was quarreling with Mrs. Singlehurst.

Mrs. Purvis wife of the prisoner, deposed that on the night in question, the ayah came in and complained that Mr. Singlhurst would not allow the cook to grind coffee. That her husband then went out, followed by the boys. She, witness, came out afterwards and stood in the verandah near the door. Witness heard Mr. Singlehurst say to prisoner " You're a liar," and saw him strike prisoner in the eye with his fist. Prisoner retreated warding off the blows. That the first blow gave prisoner a black eye. That Mr. Singlehurst followed witness off husband up, and that Serjeant Clark then rushed out of Mrs Singlehurst's quarters, and struck prisoner on the chest with his two closed fists, and sent him back some paces. That prisoner then said " I will place you both in arrest,—*Poona Observer, Dec.* 20.

Births, Marriages, & Deaths.

No notice of a Domestic Occurrence can be inserted unless authenticated by the name and address of the sender.

BIRTHS.

At Bombay, on the 19th instant, the wife of Edwyn Sandys Dawes, Esq., of a daughter.

At Goordaspore on the 5th December, the wife of Lieutenant C. H. Ewart, District Superintendent of Police, of a daughter.

At Pulney, on the 6th December, the wife of Mr. G. Burley, of a daughter.

At Cannanore, on the 10th December, the wife of Captain W. Douglas, Staff Corps, of a son.

At Calcutta, on the 10th instant, at No. 3, Royd Street, the wife of Mr. J. B. Beasley, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

At St. Paul's Church, Landour, on the 10th December, by the Revd. R. N. Maddeck, Lieutenant F. Coddington, R. A. to Julia, only daughter of the late Monsieur R. de Valmency.

At St. Peter's Church, Saugor, Central India, on the 8th December, by the Revd. J. Gavin, J. H. Porter, Esq., Surgeon, H. M.'s 97th Regiment, to Mary Jane Riddell, eldest daughter of M. McMill Rind, Esq., Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals.

At St. Mark's Church, Madras, on the 14th December, by the Revd. C. R. Drury, M.A., assisted by the Revd. W. Hickey, Mr. James Henry Strange, to Agness Alexia, eldest daughter of Mr. Thomas W. Wray.

DEATHS.

At Sindooree, on the 8th December 1863, Caroline Alicia, the beloved wife of G. Meares.

At Allahabad, on Thursday, the 10th December, Herbert, Percy, Berkelly, the much beloved child of Captain A. W. Owen, Executive Engineer, aged 3 years and 4 months.

Post Office Notices.

OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mail, per P. and O. Company's Steamer *Malta*, will be closed on TUESDAY, the 29th December 1863, at 7 o'clock A.M. An After-Packet will be kept open, on payment of the usual fee of 8 annas (which must be prepaid by Stamps), until 8 o'clock A.M. Registered Letters will be received until 6 P.M. of the previous day.

POSTAGE:—

	Via Marseilles.	*Via Southampton.*
Weight under ½ ounce	Rs. 0 6 8	Rs. 0 4 0
1 „	0 13 4	„ 0 8 0
2 „	1 10 8	„ 1 0 0
3 „	2 8 0	„ 1 8 0

CHINA MAIL.

The Post Office Packets for Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong, per P. and O. Company's Steamer *Ottawa*, will be closed on MONDAY, the 28th December 1863, at 6 o'clock P.M. A Packet for late Letters will be kept open, on payment of the usual fee, until 7 A.M. on the 29th idem.

Letters, &c. for Australia will be despatched direct by this opportunity.

MAILS FOR CEYLON AND CALCUTTA.

The Mails for Ceylon and Calcutta per Steamer *John Bright* will be closed THIS DAY, the 21st instant, at 2 o'clock P.M., Letters, &c., sent by this opportunity are liable to Indian Inland postage.

KURRACHEE AND SCINDE MAIL.

The Mails for Kurrachee, Gaudel, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Bushire and Bussora, per Steamer *Kurrachee*, will be closed 12 hours after the arrival of the next Overland Mail.

CALENDAR.—DECEMBER—1863.

First Quarter, Thursday......... 17th 4h. 36.7m. P.M.
Full Moon, Friday .... 25th 7h. 41.4m. A.M.

Days.	Date.	Sundays, Festivals &c.	Sun Rises	Sun Sets	High Water Bombay Harbour Morn.	Even.	Evening Gun-Fire.
			h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	
Mon.	21	St. Thomas, Abp.	6 29	5 26	7 2	7 38	18th December. Time—7h. 59m. 43s. 5.
Tues.	22	Winter Commences.	6 29	5 26	8 15	8 49	
Wed.	23	Daybreak at 5h. 11m.	6 30	5 27	9 10	9 17	
Thu.	24	Twilight ends at 6h. [47m	6 31	5 28	10 33	10 56	
Fri.	25	Christmas Day.	6 32	5 29	11 17	11 37	
Sat.	26	St. Stephen, M.	6 32	5 29	11 56	0 16	
Sun.	27	1st Sunday after Christmas.	6 33	5 30	0 32	0 48	

CHRONOLOGY OF REMARKABLE EVENTS.

Monday 21st.—Battle of Mahidpoor 1817.
Tuesday 22nd—The Mahrattas entered Delhi, 1772.—Insurrection in Jamaica, 1831.—Battle of Ferozeshah, 1845.
Wednesday 23rd.—Fortress of Deig taken, 1804.
Thursday 24th.—
Friday 25th.—Sir Isaac Newton born, 1642.
Saturday 26th.—The French landed at Bantry Bay, 1726.
Sunday 27th.—Riots in Kingston, Jamaica, 1841.

THE BOMBAY ALMANACK AND DIRECTORY FOR 1864.

THE FIFTEENTH ANNUAL PUBLICATION.

The Publisher of the above work, anxious to maintain and extend its reputation as a reliable book of reference, solicits the co-operation of the public in attaining that end.

Gentlemen whose names were omitted or incorrectly inserted last year, and Gentlemen newly arrived, will render us a service by forwarding their names and professions, together with the No. and name of the Street, or other description of the locality in which they reside, for insertion in the List of Inhabitants.

Bombay Gazette Office, 39, Medow Street, Fort.

LATEST DATES RECEIVED IN BOMBAY.

ADEN	Dec. 3	KURRACHEE	Dec. 12
AGRA	Dec. 12	LAHORE	Dec. 12
ALLAHABAD	Dec. 5	LONDON	Nov 18
AUSTRALIA	Mar. 25	MAURITIUS	Aug. 6
ALEXANDRIA	Nov. 21	MADRAS	Dec. 15
BANGALORE	Dec. 15	MALTA	Nov. 26
CALCUTTA	Dec. 12	MEERUT	Dec. 15
CAPE	Aug. 3	OUDH	Dec. 12
CEYLON	Nov. 30	PUNJAUB	Dec. 2
COCHIN	Dec. 5	PENANG	Nov. 18
DELHI	Dec. 15	RANGOON	Nov. 18
FRANCE	Nov. 23	SUEZ	Nov. 13
HONGKONG	Nov. 15	SINGAPORE	Nov. 23

THE Bombay Gazette.

The unconquerable will,
And study of revenge, immortal hate,
And courage never to submit or yield.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 21, 1863.

WE are indebted to His Excellency the Governor for the following important information from the seat of war on the Frontier:—

" Intelligence has been received from the head quarters of H. E. the Commander-in-Chief, at Rawul Pindee, stating that affairs on the frontier had become much more pacific. The villages of Lalloo and Umbeyla were taken without any officer being killed or wounded, the enemy suffering severely.

" The Bonair tribe seem inclined to adhere to their engagements, and the Bajouries and others who had come to their aid had fled."

THE *Delhi Gazette* says:—

" It is we believe, from what we hear, certain that there will be more fighting on the Eusufzie frontier, and that probably soon, though nothing of a very serious nature: as the enemy still hold their advanced pickets, and there is a constant interchange of shots going on, between our pickets and theirs, though with but little damage to either party, but it shows the way the wind blows. It was expected that an advance would be made on the 8th, by which time our force will be complete. The enemy has received powerful reinforcements from Bajour, so that it is not likely our advance will be unopposed, although the enemy's attention may be simultaneously occupied in more than one place.

" A few tents are now allowed, and the cold, we hear which becomes an uncomfortable chill in rainy weather, only makes " pigging" more pleasant. All are in good spirits, and very anxious for the advance."

We fear the reports that have reached our contemporary are but too likely to be true. We wish we could also believe that any future fighting in this inglorious business was not likely to be serious. Every item of reliable intelligence that has been received confirms the opinion we have always entertained, that if we had had competent men in the Punjab, our differences with these tribes would easily have been settled without any fighting at all. It is lamentable to think of the loss, which the enormous political blunder we have made in fighting the tribes has already cost us, and may still further cost us, before the business is settled, and an amicable arrangement made.

THE *Englishman*:—

" We have much pleasure in stating that letters received yesterday from the north-west frontier contradict the report of the death of Lieutenant Wigram Battye of the Guide Corps, who was severely wounded when gallantly combating the enemy in the Umbeyla Pass. Lieutenant Battye was, when the letters left, doing well and convalescent."

The *Lahore Chronicle*:—

" The Jirgah, or representative body of the Bonair tribe, including all their chiefs, came into our camp on the 10th and waited on Major James. Their object was to make their peace with us, but we have not yet learned whether matters have been so completely arranged as to avert all further hostilities.

The Momunds are said still to be collected on the border of the Doba, but they are evidently fanatical riff-raffs unconnected with any principal chiefs, and are easily held in check by the troops at the outposts."

The *Mofussilite*:—

" Our correspondent from the Frontier writes as follows:—

" Poor Bishop of the 6th Calavry was shot by a man hiding in a bush. It was the constant practice of these Momunds to attack Shubkudur repeatedly, but they had left off this bad habit, and only commenced again the other day. It looks as though this clan intended to rise. It might complicate matters if they did do so, at least before the other tribes are beaten or given in.

" There has been no fighting in the Umbeyly Pass up to the 7th, nor has any advance been ordered. The 7th Fusiliers, and 3rd Sikhs have arrived, so that everything is ready for an advance. The 51st foot are expected at once, and it is probable that the authorities are only waiting for them.

" The cold is intense, and rain has fallen. The Bonairs collected for an attack on the 2nd, but rain fell heavily and they retired. The next day their Sunghas were knocked down by a working party, covered by the 101st."

THE latest detailed intelligence from America comes down to the 9th November. The war has now lasted two years and a half, and to judge from the complexion of the latest news, it may go on for two years longer before we have a chance of peace. The causes which called this war into existence, operate as powerfully now as they did on the day of the first battle at Bull's-Run, in July 1861, and so long as they possess the minds of the combatants on either side, nothing short of the exhaustion of one of the parties seems likely to bring peace, or even a truce as the preliminary to negotiations for a peace. This seems to be the universal feeling in England and in Europe, and Lord Palmerston in his recent speech at the Mansion-house only gave expression to the prevailing opinion when he said that now, after a contest of more than two years duration " he would be a bold man indeed who would venture to predict the end." But though this be the opinion of England and Europe, it is of small account with an oracle that has just found voice in Bombay. The *Times of India* published a letter on Saturday last, from a correspondent at New York, who gravely informs us, that though Europe knows nothing of it—nor any of the American papers, nor the Correspondents of English ones, and all of these give intelligence of a week's later date,—we are really on the eve of what he may well call happy news, " Peace in America!" How gladly this intelligence would be received over the whole civilized world we need hardly say, if it rested on even the slenderest authority of a reliable character; but a writer whose information, though apparently of the *key-hole order* of gossip, is yet based on such worthless data as the letter indicates, and whose own speculations are of so ludicrous a character, does not deserve, and will not receive serious consideration.

Reasons for peace, to the minds of impartial bye-standers abound on all hands; but so long as the belligerent who has power to make peace, or to carry on war, remains deaf to these, however forcibly they may be urged,—peace however much it may be longed for, is not very likely to be near. In the two years and a half of the war, the North has incurred a debt of upwards of six hundred millions sterling, and the interest of the annual charge must already greatly exceed, the interest of the public debt of Great Britain! It has had armies in the field in the course of the same period, little short of a million and a half of men, and these must have been inadequate, for there is a demand by President Lincoln for three hundred thousand more! If this be the state of matters in the North, how must it fare with the South? There with an aggregate population not exceeding perhaps six millions of whites when the war began,—we may well believe that at this stage of a contest of such magnitude, almost every available man in the Confederate states must have already been required to shoulder arms. The South carrries on the war at tremendous odds: in all the materials of war it has been at a dreadful disadvantage, and in such circumstances nothing but

The unconquerable will,
And study of revenge, immortal hate,
And courage never to submit or yield.

could have enabled these states to carry on a contest where in all, save spirit and daring, the combatants are so unequally matched. But the spirit of the South has never quailed, not only this, but in the pitched fights they have on the whole, maintained a superiority over their opponents; and while they continue the unequal strife in such a temper, we may feel assured, that though the States of the South may be overrun, they will never be subdued. No one out of the United States believes in a restoration of the Union, but the North in the fulness of its pride and power, refuses to relinquish an idea which still fills the imagination of the people, though the reality is gone. The Confederates have repeatedly declared their intense desire for peace, to be let alone, and to be permitted to go their own way. They have set their minds on this, with the resolve of men who will accomplish their purpose, or die in making the effort, so that the result, should the North not come to reason, must be something like a war of extermination. European interference seems as far off now as it was a year ago. The Emperor of the French who has his hands full in so many ways, will be chary of attempting anything in America without the support and good-will of England, and in the matter of interference in American affairs, there is perhaps no question in which the English Government and people are so entirely at one, as in the desire to keep clear of it.

A writer in the *Times* says, the American ideal Union " was a great conception, but it was based on the assumption that human nature would not be human nature on the American continent, and that millions of men distributed under a variety of conditions, and with a variety of interests over an enormous territory would escape all those influences which in other lands had infallibly made half a dozen nations out of one. They speculated not only upon a new world, but a new nature,"—from such an ideal dream, surely this war has been a rude awakening. But still the American people are not awake on this point, and this gigantic war seems carried on both by people and leaders, as if they were goaded on under the terrors of some frightful nightmare.

For years indications of a disruption between North and South were evident to thoughtful men on quite other grounds than that of slavery. Two and twenty years ago, Dr. Arnold, one of the deepest sighted-men of his time, prophesied a break up of the Union solely on the grounds of differences in soil, climate, and material interests, between North and South. What is it says Arnold, in his admirably suggestive third lecture in his series of lectures on Modern History—" What is it which threatens the permanence of the Union between the Northern and Southern states of the American Confederacy, but the physiological fact that the soil and climate of the Southern states render them essentially agricultural; while those of the Northern states, combined with their geographical advantages as to seaports, dispose them no less naturally to be manufacturing and commercial? The whole character of a nation may be influenced by its geology and physical geography."

This was said in 1841: almost every subsequent year gave proof of the truth of the observation, till the Southern States in the reasons for separation given in their manifesto on the breaking out of the war, absolutely confirmed it.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

(*By Electric Telegraph.*)

VIZAGAPATAM, 19th Dec., 6 A.M.
Steamer *Euphrates* sailed for Coconada.

COCONADA, 19th Dec., 6-25 P.M.
Steamer *Euphrates* sailed for Masulipatam.

COCONADA, 19th Dec., 6-53 A.M.
Steamer *Euphrates* from Vizagapatam anchored.

MASULIPATAM, 20th Dec., 9-15 A.M.
Steamer *Euphrates* from Coconada anchorec.

KURRACHEE, 20th Dec., 4-4 P.M.
Steamer *Tilly* from Bombay anchored.

LOCAL.

THE following is the Programme of Music to be played by the Band of H. E. the Governor, at Parell Gardens, this day:—

March " Triester Defiliere" ....Zawerthal.
Overture (op.) " Der Wildschutz" ...Lortzing.
Selection (op.) " Robert Le Diable"...Meyerbeer.
Waltz.—" First Love"....................Farmer.
Aria (op.) " La Battagalia di Legnano"..Verdi.
Quadrille " Denmark (on Danish Airs)".Godfrey.

THE following is the programme of Music to be played this evening on the esplanade by the Band of H. M.'s 4th Rifles N.I.:—

March.
Overture, (Op).—" Le Macon." .... Auber.
Waltz.—" The Rose of Ettrick Vale." Fonseca.
Selection from.—" Tancrede."............ Rossini.
Quadrille.—" Gabrilen."...... .... Massak.
Galop.—" Bruder Lustig." .... Kuhner.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

POSTPONEMENT OF THE CONCERT AT THE TOWN HALL.—The second of Mr. J. R. Black's series of interesting and humourous Concerts, which was announced to take place this evening, at the Town Hall, has been unavoidably postponed to Wednesday next, in consequence of the Hall being required for Public Meetings, to-day and to-morrow.

FREE GENERAL ASSEMBLY'S INSTITUTION.—The annual meeting for the distribution of prizes to the pupils of this institution was held on Friday afternoon, the 18th instant. Edwin Heycock, Esq. in the chair. Among those present at the meeting we observed, Mesdames Wilson, Taylor, Nesbit, Burn, Galbraith, Vitters, Nicholson; Misses Taylor, Marshal, and Burn; the Rev. Dr. Wilson; the Rev. Messrs. J. Mitchell, James Wilson, Bowen, Aitken, Dhunjeebhoy Nowrojee, Galbraith, Stothert: Drs. Nicholson and Campbell; Messrs. James Burgess, James Taylor, P. Grant, J. P. Hornby, J. R. Drynan, N. Spencer, J. Vitters, Dadoba Pandoorung, Bhugwandass Purshotumdass, Venayekrao Juggonathjee, Hormusjee Dadabhoy, Dr. Dhirujram Dulputram and others. The meeting was opened with prayer by the Rev. Mr. Aitken. There are at present 314 pupils receiving education in the institution, being 289 in the school division, and 25 in the College. Several of the classes of the school and College division were then called up, and briefly examined by the teachers and by Dr. Wilson in the subject of their studies. A few of the pupils read short essays on different subjects, some of which were very creditable. Prizes and scholarships were then distributed to the most deserving students, who accompanied their presentation with a graciousness which must have added to the pleasures experienced by these youthful competitors for honors. The Prizes distributed on this occasion were provided by the ex-students of the institution, the parents of the present students, and the " Raja of Dhar's prize fund."

At the conclusion of the proceedings the chairman addressed words of encouragement and advice to the pupils. The meeting then dispersed after the benediction was pronounced.

SOCIETY FOR THE PROPAGATION OF THE GOSPEL IN FOREIGN PARTS.—This day being the day fixed for the annual commemoration of the revived mission of the Society for the propagation of the Gospel, there will be services at the Cathedral at 7 A.M. and at 6 P.M. to-day. A public meeting will be held in the Durbar-room of the Town Hall tomorrow, Tuesday, at 5 P.M. The Holy Communion will be administered at 7 A.M. service at the Cathedral, on which occasion the Bishop of Bombay will preach the sermon. The evening sermon will be preached by the Rev. C. D. DuPort, S.C., Secretary to the Society. Though the fact may be widely known, yet it may be profitable to remind the Christian public of Bombay that there are two Societies connected with the Church of England, engaged in missionary enterprise. The work of one of these Societies, in the Church Missionary Society, is purely missionary, it is addressed directly to the heathen of Africa and the East. The work of the other Society for the propagation of the Gospel, primarily aims at providing for the spiritual wants of our countrymen abroad, whilst it endeavours to add converts to the Church of Christianity from amongst the surrounding heathen. The religious services of this day and to-morrow's meeting are connected with this latter agency. The scene of the operations of the S. P. G. lies chiefly in Bombay, where a strong staff of Missionary Agents are engaged in the endeavours to spread the Gospel amongst the many classes of heathen to be found here.

As every Christian resident in Bombay must have often realized the moral and spiritual destitution of our numerous Indian fellow-subjects around him, it is to be hoped that a large attendance will be gathered together at the commemoration services this day, and also at the meeting to-morrow to learn what the state of the heathen population of this town is found to be, as also what encouragements and disencouragements are experienced by the Missionaries who labour amongst them. It is hardly to be expected that the keen-sighted heathen of Bombay will give very earnest heed to the persuasions of England's Christian Clergy, unless private Christians shew by their co-operation that Missions are not a matter of interest only to the Clergy, but one of deeply felt and real importance in the eyes of every Christian man.

ANNUAL EXAMINATION OF THE SCOTTISH ORPHANAGE.

THE annual examination of the children of the Scottish Orphanage took place at the Institution, at Mahim, on Thursday last, the 17th instant, the Rev. Dr. Wilson presiding.

A number of ladies and gentlemen interested in the Orphanage were present including the Hon'ble M. H. and Mrs. Scott, Mr. and Mrs. McIlwraith, Mr. and Mrs. Steel, the Rev. Mr. J. and Miss Mitchell, Mr. J. and Mrs. Spencer, Mrs. Forjett, Mrs. Leith, Mrs. G. Hamilton, Mr. and Mrs. W. Hamilton, Mrs Burn, Mrs. Fraser, Mrs. Wilson, Miss Taylor, Mr. Collins, Colonel Ballard, C. B., John Connon, Esq., the Rev. D. Macpherson, N. Spencer, Esq., J. Rankin, Esq., A. Brown, Esq., the Rev. A. Forbes, P. Grant, Esq., Master Manockjee Cursetjee Jamsetjee, Master Cowasjee Cursetjee Jamsetjee.

The proceedings were opened by the children singing a hymn, after which the Rev. James Mitchell offered up prayer.

The boys were then examined in their respective classes by the Rev. Dr. Wilson, assisted by by the Rev. A. Forbes, and the examination of the girls was conducted by Miss Ross.

All acquitted themselves most creditably, the measure of their attainments seeming to give the greatest satisfaction to the visitors who were present.

With the view of testing their abilities in English Composition, the boys were directed to write an " Account of Mahim." while " a sketch of the file of St. Paul" was given as an exercise to the girls. The manner in which these exercises were performed elicited the marked approbation of all the visitors.

All the children exhibited a very high degree of proficiency in knowledge of the Holy Scriptures, and their singing also was much admired, shewing that they have received careful training in such studies from Mr. Duthie who devotes much attention to these important branches of education.

The state of the Orphanage, in all respects, reflects much credit upon the excellent superintendents, Miss Ross in the Female Branch, and Mr. Duthie who has charge of the Boys.

At the close of the Examination, prizes were distributed to such of the children as had excelled in their studies or behaviour during the past year. After this, the children sang " God save the Queen" in such style as to call forth the loud applause of all who heard them.

The children then partook of fruit, cakes, and ices which had been most kindly provided for them by Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Bart., who was unfortunately unable to attend himself, but was represented by his sons, and other members of his family.

The Chairman, in announcing the Christmas holidays, intimated to the children that the Managing Committee were making arrangements for a trip to Elephanta on an early day, also that Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy had promised to supply play ground apparatus to the Institution, so that both boys and girls might have healthful recreation and amusement in their leisure hours. These announcements were received with much delight by the children, and three cheers were given for Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy for his generous sympathy, with the children.

This interesting meeting was then brought to a close by an excellent address to the children, concluded by prayer, by the Rev. Dr. Wilson.

The excessive rents now exacted by landlords in Bombay led the Committee of the orphanage to take the premises where the Institution is now carried on at Mahim, very suitable in themselves, but at such a distance from Bombay that very few people find time to visit it, and " out of sight" it is, we fear, often " out of mind," for the subscriptions do not come in nearly so fast, as they are required. The Institution gets no support from Government, and amongst the great benefactions of our wealthy citizens to so many good objects, of late, there have been none to this, than which there is no worthier. We still beg to recommend it to the notice of the affluent and the liberal.

BOMBAY TRADING AND BANKING ASSOCIATION.

AN extraordinary general meeting of Shareholders of the Bombay Trading and Banking Association, (Limited) was held at the Company's Office, No. 9, Church Street Fort, on Friday last, the 18th instant. There were present Messrs. Burjorjee Muncherjee Wadia; Dossabhoy Merwanjee Wadia; Ghellabhoy Puddumsey; Pestonjee Burjorjee Davur; Hormusjee Pestonjee Mountwalla; Cawasjee Heerjeebhoy Ghandy; Ardaseer Cawasjee Mody; J. F. Spencer; Byramjee Nusserwanjee Dantra; Merwanjee Dadabhoy Wadia; Ruttonjee Dadabhoy Wadia; Heerjeebhoy Merwanjee Wadia; Cursetjee Jehangeer Tarachund; Jehangeer Rustomjee Mody; Jehangeer Ruttonjee Screwwalla; Dhunjeebhoy Merwanjee Wadia; Nusserwanjee Rustomjee Mody; Muncherjee Cawasjee Lungra; Ardaseer Dhunjeebhoy Wadia; Rustomjee Heerjeebhoy Wadia; Dadabhoy Dorabjee Lallkaka; SorabjeeHormusjee Bottlewalla; Shapoorjee Cursetjee Soortee; Heerachund Veerjee; Moteechund Liladher; Vybhookun Atmaram; Nurbherum Chubeldass: and Nathoobhoy Keeka.

Proposed by Cursetjee Jehangeer Tarachund Esq., seconded by Ardaseer Dhunjee Wadia Esq.

That in the absence of the Chairman, on account of sickness, Mr. Dossabhoy Merwanjee Wadia be requested to take the Chair.

The notice convening the meeting having been read, the Secretary, Mr. Cooverjee Rustomjee Mody, read the following Report of the Directors, together with its Goozerathee translation.

REPORT.

The Directors have much pleasure in meeting the shareholders for the first time, and placing before them a brief statement of their proceedings. The Association was projected in the beginning of July last, and all the shares were taken up, and the article of Association were duly signed by the allottees, and registered on the 8th August inst. under Act XIX. of 1857, of the Government of India, with limited liability of the shareholders.

2. As soon as the association was opened, the officers and clerks who had been appointed, joined it, and its workings, and organization, so far as circumstances require, are now complete.

3. The first call of Rupees 25 per share amounting to Rupees 25,000 was made payable on the 25th August last, the whole of which was paid, and on the 1st September the Association was opened for local business as advertised in public prints.

4. The second call of Rupees 50 per share, amounting to Rupees 500,000 was made payable on the 15th October last, and the Directors are glad to state, that notwithstanding the prevailing scarcity of money, the amount received up to yesterday is Rupees 364,300. The total paid up capital of the Association amounts to Rupees 614,300 which has been partially employed in discounts and advances upon Government Paper and other securities, and partly in purchase of goods and shares of a limited Joint Stock Company on account of the Association.

5. With reference to agencies the Directors have to inform you, that one of their first measures was to put themselves in communication with one or two of the local Banks proposing to appoint them our Agents in London, China, and India. The Directors have now the pleasure to acquaint you of the successful issue of the negociations. The Central Bank of Western India has gladly undertaken to act as our Agents for exchange business in London, Hongkong, Shanghae, Calcutta, and Madras on terms which the Directors consider advantageous to the Association, and the Company has already commenced exchange operations with London and Calcutta.

6. The Directors are happy to state that the Shareholders have acted judiciously in entrusting the management and treasurership of the Association to Messrs. Muncherjee Jamsetjee and Sons, by whom, the Directors are confident, the interest of the Shareholders of the Company will be carefully watched.

7. The Directors think it would not be out of place to state here that the Association is formed

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with the view of giving all reasonable facilities to Merchants and Brokers alike, whether European or Native in their dealings with the Association, and will give no just ground to any one to be dissatisfied with the Association in his transactions with it.

8. The Directors avail themselves of this opportunity to inform you that the expenses of the Association are kept on a low scale, consistent with efficiency, and in due time as prescribed in the Articles of Association, the Directors desire to lay before you a statement of Income and expenditure from the commencement up to 31st December instant. For auditing the Association's accounts for the abovementioned period, the meeting will have to appoint one or two Auditors, and fix his or their renumeration.

9. In conclusion the Directors cannot refrain from acknowledging the valuable assistance they have received from their Secretary, Mr. Cooverjee Rustomjee Mody, and congratulating the Shareholders in having so efficient and trustworthy an officer, with other intelligent officers in their establishment.

The Chairman then rose and said, that as the shareholders were possessed of the contents of the report, he was not aware that he had any observations to make on the occasion beyond confining himself to stating that he was prepared, as far as it lay in his power, to afford any explanation that any of the shareholders might require, relative to the affairs of the association, and he assured the shareholders that the Directors had spared no exertions on their part to promote the interests of the shareholders, and will continue to do so, for the remaining period of their official career.

Proposed by Pestonjee Burjorjee Davur, Esq., seconded by Ardaseer Cawasjee Mody, Esq., and carried— "That the Report just read be received and adopted.

Proposed by J. F. Spencer, Esq., seconded by Pestonjee Burjorjee Davur, Esq., and carried—" That Messrs. S. W. Read, the late Accountant to the Bank of Bombay, and Hormusjee Pestonjee Mountwalla be appointed Auditors for the current year and that their renumeration shall be Rs. 200 each."

Proposed by Muncherjee Cowasjee Lungra Esq. seconded by Sorabjee Hormusjee Bottlewalla Esq., and carried—" That the best thanks of the meeting be given to the Directors for their careful management of the affairs of the Company."

Proposed by Merwanjee Dadabhoy Wadia Esq., seconded by Hormusjee Pestonjee Mountwalla Esq., and carried—" That the thanks of the meeting be given to the Chairman for his able conduct in the chair."

THE HON'BLE RUSTOMJEE JAMSETJEE JEEJEEBHOY—HIS MUNIFICENT LIBERALITY.

IT is not with the intention of writing a florid panegeric, on the hon gentleman just named that we revert to this subject; though such princely generosity as his may well deserve more than ordinary praise. We have been the silent but no less sincere admirers of his many good deeds. The fact is, that Bombay is peculiarly fortunate in public spirited and generous men, to whom money is but so much trash whenever a deserving call for it is made—who loose their pursestrings with a noble liberality well worth admiration. And no duty is more pleasing to ourselves, than to chronicle deeds like the above, especially when one of our own community claims parentage to them. But, then, as we have just remarked, it is not our intention to trumpet their deeds: our business at present is with the princely gift which Mr. Rustomjee has made for the purpose of enabling our native fellow-subjects to proceed to England and study for the bar.

To proceed, then, it need not be remarked, that it is a 'move in the right direction' We have more than once remarked in these very columns that the educated youth of India, labour under many a disability; that by mere accident of birth, and other circumstances they are practically, if not legally debarred from posts of honor and emolument, and their legitimate ambition sadly crippled. And the least that may be effected, tending towards smoothing their way, ought to be gratefully acknowledged andappreciated. But the only drawback is, that the hundreds of thousands which our countrymen, bestow with the most benevolent intentions—are, often bestowed hurriedly—without considering as to the best mode of spending them. To go no farther for an example—here we have the splendid sum of Rs. 100,000, for 5 candidates, who may be willing and found qualified to proceed to England and study for the bar. A further sum of Rs. 10,000, is to be paid to each successful student so that in all we have, say, the sum of Rs. 150 000, to dispose of. Now we think that instead of spending away the whole sum in a lump, on 5 candidates at once, the sum may with great benefit be invested in good securities, and the interest spent on, if possible two candidates, or one at least every year. The permanent advantages of such a system need not be enumerated Instead of being content with sending five candidates but once—perhaps all of them would not come off successful—and the successful students would not live for ever—we have a chance of opening a permanent field for our educated youth of whom one at least may every year have a chance offered him, of embracing a learned and an honorable profession. The course we have pointed out is so evident, we wonder that it should have escaped the notice of the worthy donor and his advisers. We sincerely hope that they may reconsider the subject, and instead of recklessly spending this splendid sum but for once, and then sitting empty-handed,—they may adopt a plan permanently advantageous to our countrymen and which may tend to commemorate the donor's name for ever.—*Rast Goftar, Dec.* 20.

LAW.

HIGH COURT.

Business for disposal this day.

(BEFORE THE HON'BLE THE CHIEF JUSTICE AND THE HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE COUCH.)

Suit for further hearing and final disposal.

49 Mahomed Ibrahim Purkar *vs.* Goolam Ahmed bin Mahomed Syed Rogay and others.

H. GAMBLE, Deputy Registrar.

Prothonotary's Office, 19th Dec. 1863.

SMALL CAUSE COURT.—18*th Dec.*

(BEFORE J. F. HORE, ESQ.)

Thomas Dyson vs. *S. W. Johns.*

The plaintiff is in the service of the P. and O. Company, and the defendant keeps a boarding and lodging house at Mazagon. It appears that the plaintiff in the month of July last, took up his abode there, and promised to pay to the defendant Rs. 40 per month, for board and lodging. On the twentieth of the month at about seven o'clock in the evening, the defendant without any justifiable cause, turned him out of the house, and thus the plaintiff suffered considerably, and sustained damages to the extent of rupees forty, which he sought to recover. The defendant's story was that his house was opened for respectable boarders. On the 22nd of June plaintiff came to him and agreed to pay forty Rs. for boarding and lodging. From the first of July he came there, but his conduct was so ungentlemanly that the defendant was obliged to turn him out of the house on the twentieth of the month. The defendant contended that he was quite justified in so doing, and the present action was brought maliciously by the plaintiff. We give below the dialogue which took place in the course of the investigation of the case between the Judge and the parties.

His Honor.—Plaintiff, what was the agreement between you and the defendant?

Plaintiff.—He agreed to supply me board and lodging at rupees forty per month. In the middle of the month, defendant broke his promise, and turned me out. I agreed to remain for one month.

His Honor.—The action won't lie. There is no obligation to board and lodge you for one month.

Plaintiff.—I remained there according to the agreement.

His Honor.—I think, you have brought the action for the breach of the agreement.

Plaintiff.—Defendant agreed to board and lodge me for one month.

His Honor.—Did you take the board and lodging for one month, or more than that?

Plaintiff.—I did not say any thing to the defendant, as to whether I would stop for a month, or more than that.

Defendant.—I have witnesses to prove that the man is quite unfit to remain in my house. When my wife told him to leave the house, he abused her, and now he maliciously brings this action against me.

Plaintiff.—He tells everything untrue.

His Honor.—There is no agreement.

Defendant.—My agreement was for rupees forty-two.

His Honor.—Plaintiff, you have to prove that the defendant agreed to board and lodge you for one month

Plaintiff.—He told me on a Saturday at about 7 P.M. to leave the house. He did not give me any previous notice.

His Honor.—You have to prove the agreement. Have you any witnesses here?

Plaintiff—I have no witnesses here. I will bring them on another day, if you will postpone the case.

Defendant.—Plaintiff agreed with me on the 22nd June. He came on the first July, and on the 8th he told my wife that he would leave the place. I had no agreement with him. He was to pay forty rupees.

His Honor.—Plaintiff, as you have not proved the agreement, I give verdict for the defendant.

(BEFORE N. SPENCER, ESQ.)

Narayen Runsord vs. Hurgovun Nanabhoy.

This was an action instituted by the plaintiff, to recover the sum of Rs. 233-4-10, less Rs. 25, received on account, being the sum due to him from the defendant as wages in the capacity of a cook, from 26th May 1861 to 28th November 1862, at Rs. 150 per annum.

Mr. Pandoorung, appeared for the plaintiff.

Mr. Nusserwaujee, for the defendant.

The plea urged on behalf of the defence was that the claim was barred by the statute of limitations, one year being allowed to servants, artisans or laborers, to file their action to recover wages due to them. Mr. Nusserwanjee then drew the attention of the Court to Clause II. of Sec. I. of Act XIV. of 1859.

Mr. Pandoorung after discussing for awhile that a cook was not a servant under the wording of the Section cited, elected a *non-suit.*

THE FRONTIER WAR.

HEIGHTS ABOVE THE UMBEYLA PASS.

December 9th 1863.

DEAREST HELOISE,—" Nothing could look more placid than matters have done up here for the past fortnight, and we have been on the tip toe of expectation to commence our triumphal march to Mulkah, and home to our Christmas festivities; but I ventured to express my doubts in the last communication, doubts, which I foresee will be realities, and as yet for some months my charming little wife must console herself for the loss of her fond husband's society. The 71st Highlanders, 3rd Muzbees, and 5th Punjaub Infantry, were to have gone down to Pamouli, our depot below, together with all extra baggage, while the rest of us supposed our advance into Chumla would be immediate, and so it had need to be, as our baggage is reduced again to half a mule's load. The European soldiers will be better off than their officers in the way of tentage, and creature-comforts. The 3rd Sikhs, and 7th Royal Fusiliers came up on the 4th, and simultaneously with this reinforcement to us, the enemy also received a great increase to their numbers, and were apparently playing high jinks on the 5th, firing salutes and the like. The new comers are dressed in Khakee, " quite we wishing ah ! awfter the intollawable blue !" Some of the mountain train people declared the firing portended disagreement about the loot taken from us—to wit empty beer bottles, Hogarth's exploded tins, and Crosse and Blackwall's German sausage cases, several hundred rifles, and the like; but I fear there is but too great unaimity on the border, and the counter march of the above mentioned regiments was stayed. The Royal Fusiliers are a splendid looking body of men, with the fighting mania well upon them. To-day (the 6th December,) two companies are in the water picket, and another party in the Craig; the 6th P. N. I. have gone down to Pamouli.

By own belief is that Government is now cautious about any move, since it has become apparent this fanatical excitement is spreading, and we were in no way surprised to learn of the Mohmund raid on Fort Shubkudr in which Lieutenant Bishop lost his life, and a sowar of the 6th Bengal Cavalry was wounded. It is to be hoped His Excellency will not be disappointed in his camp of exercise on the wide spreading plain about Huttee, but all is contingent on this war flame now kindling on the border. The weather has become cloudy, damp, and disagreeable, rain the last two days, though not heavy, yet continuous, and soaking. Last night there was a frightful war amongst the elements, thunder, lightning, and rain in torrents. As I close this, the sky over Chumla is inky black—the summit of Mount Goroo all hidden in a cloud. and straggling wayward masses are hanging over our tents, as though entangled amongst them. Picket duty was no joke I am sure, though I escaped yesterday, but shall get a soaking to-night.

I hear that Mr. Commissioner Sanderman's levy—better known as Catch-em-alive-o's, was attacked, while stationed at Surkhawais, a village at the mouth of the Umbeyla pass, and close by our old depot Rustoom; two horses were killed, some few casualties happened among the distinguished mercenaries, who lost eight horses carried off by the Bonairs Colonel Stisted. H M.'s 79th Highlanders, commands the large body of troops now assembled beneath us at Pamouli, and from whence I suppose a column of all arms will proceed up the Chinglai pass, simultaneously with our advance. The Commander-in-Chief has ordered a bridge of boats to be thrown across the Indus river at Torbeyla, so that troops can now cross without going up so far as Attock, and a round of some hundred miles will be spared the men pushed up from the Punjaub. It is generally believed the negotiations for peace were a failure, and a bazar report has it—the Akhoond was shot at by a Pathan some days since, the ball passed through that functionary's garments without touching his sacred, person—another proof of infallibility in the estimation of his followers."—*Delhi Gazette, Dec.* 15.

NEWS LETTER.

PESHAWUR, 10*th December.*

ON Sunday evening a very slight shock of earthquake was felt here; on Monday the sky was densely overcast, and at night brisk rain began to fall, and continued with little interruption till an advanced hour on Wednesday morning. The pluviometer showed a total depth of 1·2 inches. This is the first time within memory of any resident here, that Jupiter Pluvius has materially interfered with the normal course of parades; and the local martinets have reason to be thankful that the sun has broke out cheerily again to save them from disease of the spleen. The air feels mild, and we have also become accustomed now to the reduced temperature. We can see from here a plentiful powdering of snow on the distant mountains to the north-east—to the best of our judgment just whereabout our comrades of the field force are roughing it. An officer and 20 marksmen of the Highlanders started this morning for Shubkuddur, escorting a small reinforcement of ordnance. A considerable accession to the Artillery of the station arrived yesterday. Our suburbs are in any thing but a settled state, for we hear of the murder of two soldiers who had gone sporting yesterday only a few miles north of cantonments. We learn by private letter that on the 7th the Fanatics surprised one of our pickets at Roostum Bazar and killed three of our men. The enemy had re-appeared to the front, and kept up an occasional fire. Peshawur has been honoured with a visit incog, from Sir Mordaunt Wells. His Lordship foregathered yesterday at the Post Office with a Serjeant of one of the gallant corps of our garrison, with whom he entered into familiar conversation, and from whom he acquired an amount of information as to the habits, feelings, and opinions of the humbler military circles which would shame the scrutiny of a Royal Commission. It is needless to say that when the Serjeant was informed of the name and rank of his late confidant, his colour, which a cordial glass had made all the fresher, instantaneously changed "from high blood red to pale."—*Lahore Chronicle, Dec.* 12.

POONA.

WE understand that the Sir Jamsetjee's College is to be built on a spot situated between Yeroda, and Logaum, the selection of the site has already been made by the members of the Educational Department. We also understand that Government has sanctioned the payment of one hundred rupees per mensem as rent for the hire of a suitable building, without the city, to be used as a College, owing to the prevalence of that direful disease, the Cholera, which still continues to rage in the town. The removal of the College from the city will take place immediately, and the rent will be continued until the completion of the new edifice.—*Observer, Dec.* 19.

SIND.

THE SITANNA WAR.—A friend writing to us on the 3rd instant from Permoulee, the new Depot, about five miles this side of Umbeyla Pass, informs us that Sir Neville Chamberlain was lying so ill of fever there, and suffered so much from his wound, that no bugle-calls were allowed to be sounded in camp. Upwards of one hundred sick and wounded, twenty-five of whom are Europeans from the 101st Bengal Fusiliers and 71st Highland Light Infantry, came down from the front on the 1st. The Head Quarters of H. M.'s 93rd Highlanders, eight companies strong, arrived there on the 25th from Sealkote from which they had started on the 3rd November performing the march without a day's halt. They detached one hundred men to Abbottabad, in Huzara, and sixty more to garison Attock. The 7th Royal Fusiliers were expected to come in on the 4th, and were likely to be pushed forward to the scene of action, as already intimated by Peshawur correspondent. Major General Garvock had reached camp and gone on to the Pass to take command from Colonel Wyld who had exercised it after Sir Neville Chamberlain's departure. Colonel Stisted, of the 93rd Highlanders, is commanding at Permoulee, where there is a wing of the 51st King's Own Light Infantry, and a number of native regiments, both Cavalry and Infantry. Captain Cochrane, of the 7th Royal Fusiliers, is Brigade Major. Nothing worthy of note had occurred in the Pass since the 20th ultimo, but on the 2nd instant our correspondent informs us a heavy fire of Artillery was heard from the direction of the Mahabun. Captain Jenkins, who is at the head of the Commissariat, had just reached Permoulee from the front to arrange for the despatch of ten days' supplies to Major General Garvock's force. Up to the 26th ultimo, and 16 officers and 194 men had been killed, and 14 officers and 437 men wounded, making the total number of casualties 661, which is very high.—*Sindian, Dec.* 12.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

MR. G. R. ELSMIE, Mr. F. E. Moore, and Major G. McAndrew, are appointed additional Members of the Punjab Exhibition Committee.—*Lahore Chronicle, Dec.* 12.

CAPTAIN G. F. J. LEWING is to Officiate as Deputy Commissioner at Goordaspore, during the employment of Mr. R. E. Egerton at Peshawur. Lieut. F. W. Grant goes from Goordaspore to Murree as Assistant Commissioner, instead of to Shahpore as previously decided. Lieutenant R. P. Nisbett, Assistant Commissioner, is transferred from Jhelam to Rawul Pindee.

Mr. G. L. Kelly, Assistant District Superintendent Police, is transferred from Delhi to Goordaspore, and Mr. S. Bruere from Jhung to Sealkote. This upsets the former arrangement by which Lieutenant Newberred was to go to Sealkote and Mr. Bruere to Goordaspore.

Mr. C. Lefevre is to officiate as Collector of Customs at Sirsa during the absence of Mr. Jones.—*Id.*

MURREE.—We hear that it is bitterly cold here. From the 7th to the 10th they had continued strong cutting winds from the Himalayan Range, which during the past month has been covered with snow, and on the 8th there was a perfect hurricane with hail, sleet, and rain. On the 10th the ground was hidden by three inches deep of hail.—*Id.*

HIS HONOR THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR, accompained by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, Major Generel Lord George Paget, and numerous Staff Officers, paid a ceremonious visit to the Punjab Exhibition Building on Thursday morning, where they received by the Members of the Committee—attended by the gallant and scientific Curator and Secretary—with every mark of distinction it was within their power to bestow. The gentlemen lifted their hats gracefully, a stalworth Peeler hoisted the flag perpendicularly—and the ladies present, smiled sweetly.—*Id.*

DEATH OF THE KING OF DENMARK

(*Times, Nov.* 16.)

THE death of Frederick VII., King of Denmark, is an event of political importance to Europe. By his decease the succession of the Danish Crown passes to a collateral branch of the Royal family. At the moment the European Powers are invited to take part in a Congress to review or discuss all the "settlements," dynastic and national, that have outlived the changes of the last half century, a new compact or treaty comes into operation, which dates only from 1853. The extinction of the direct line of Christian VIII., was foreseen and the contingency of a claim to a portion of the Danish Monarchy by a Russian Prince was one of the difficulties presented by the thrice perplexed Schleswig-Holstein question. To the extent of placing the succession to the Duchy of Holstein beyond dispute, the great Powers to the time succeeded in dealing with a question of which all the other points are still unsettled, and which contributes to the general *malaise* of Europe by constantly vibrating between angry negotiations and open threats of war. With the Crown of Denmark the Duchy of Holstein is transferred to the successor of Frederick VII., Prince Christian, the father of the Princess of Wales and the new King of Greece.

The late Monarch was born in 1808, and ascended the throne in 1848. His youth and manhood gave less promise of the qualities that make a good ruler than the early years of many other Sovereigns, the best part of whose lives has been the years before they reigned. Better Princes than Frederick VII. have, when tried by the possession of power, made much worse Kings. He had been at variance with his father, and banished from the Court. twice married and twice divorced, his own domestic relations were most unfortunate; but he was not unequal to the task the political duties of government imposed on him. He possessed courage and decision of character, and he identified himself with the nation. The determination with which he confronted the untiring enmity of Germany, from his accession to his death, especially in the three years of war at the very commencement of his reign, kept the general feeling of Europe on the side of Denmark throughout the quarrel. He was less lucky than Victor Emmanuel in securing powerful allies in an unequal contest. The Danes fought for the integrity and independence of their monarchy without any assistance in the field; yet in three campaigns they succeeded in baffling all the force that Germany poured upon them. In the "occupation of 1848 and 1849 Prussia acted as the sword of the Federation." The manner in which that Power withdrew from the conflict at last by a separate peace, and left the Germans of the Duchies to continue the war alone, is not a brilliant passage in her history. Since that period Germany has relied more on her unlimited power of trying human endurance to the utmost, by incessant demands, endless negotiations, and systematic refusal of every concession, than on her warlike superiority. But during the years through which the internal Governmants of Germany have sunk in influence and popularity, this external dispute has been kept open and is again used as a diversion for the national discontent. The late King of Denmark began his reign, in 1848, by a war, forced on him by the German Federation, and he has died with the menace of a second " occupation" impending over the southern provinces of his kingdom.

It is impossible to separate the career of the late Monarch from this long German quarrel, for it has given Denmark an unwelcome prominence in European diplomacy for nearly twenty years, and includes all that the German Diet has in the same period contributed to history. Frederick VII. ascended the Danish throne in January, 1848. In March of the same year the revolution broke out at Berlin and the political concessions that were its consequences made the longer presence of the large garrison of the capital dangerous and impolitic. The troops were disposable without a colony or a foreign war to employ them. The political hesitation in the German Duchies of Denmark came as opportunely for Prussia as she could have desired, and the garrison of Berlin was marched into Jutland. The King of Denmark thus in the first month of his reign found himself drawn into a war with the greatest military Power of Germany. For a time resistance was impossible, and the Prussian troops held possession of the whole Peninusla from the gates of Hamburg to the Great Belt. Victor Emmanuel, when his father abdicated, and left him to face all the power of Austria after the battle of Novara, was scarcely in a worse position. Both Kings began their political career in circumstances little less than desperate. But the effect of the blow on Denmark was lightened by one of those singular changes to which the German mind is liable. The citizens of Berlin, having, as they thought, conquered a Constitution, began to grow tired of one of the first duties it imposed on them. The service of the National Guard was rather heavy, and being occasionally varied by the necessity of suppressing revolts among the workmen and otherwise maintaining public order, not seldom unpleasant. They missed the troops, and having become tolerably well reconciled to the King, could not continue the fead with his army. The garrison was recalled, to its great satisfaction, and was received by the citizens with demonstrations of welcome. They would have been less pronounced, perhaps had they foreseen the opening days of the ensuing November when the National Guard was disarmed and broken up. But the feeling that made the reaction possible in Prussia rescued Denmark. The rest of the campaign in Jutland was left to the inhabitants and the free corps that gathered from all parts of Germany. Denmark gained time, prepared its means, and, when Prussia withdrew altogether from the movement, recovered all its territory in the campaigns of 1849 and 1850.

In this contest the King of Denmark fully shared the spirit of his people, and they made every sacrifice the peril of the monarchy demanded. The trial they passed through together associated the King with the nation more closely than years of peace and prosperity. From this point the history of his reign has been a wearying struggle with the German Federation on the field of diplomacy. Many years of fruitless negotiation have brought the dispute round again to the dangerous point of threatened war. In the Congress of Powers, if it meets, the German and Danish question will not be the easiest to settle. But, in the course of time, Denmark has gained some advantages. Contrasted with the unspeakable wrongs of Poland, the grievances of her German subjects seem puerile or groundless. Fortune has also extended the influence of Denmark itself in a remarkable manner. A Danish Princess is married to the Heir of the Crown of England, and just before her father succeeded to the Danish throne his son had lended at Athens, under the auspices of all the Powers of Europe, as the King of Greece.

GREECE AND THE GREEKS.

(*Daily News, Nov.* 5.)

SIR,—At this moment, when a new era opens for Greece, under the first favourable auspices which have dawned on the nascent kingdom, it behoves all those who take an interest in the country and the people to throw any light they can on the important questions which involve the highest interests of both.

Having recently visited Greece, not with the usual objects of the ordinary tourist, but for the express purpose of making a careful and minute investigation of the undeveloped resources of the country, I am enabled to affirm, from personal knowledge, that there may be found within its narrow limits, ample resources to meet not only the wants of the country, but also sufficient funds to pay the just claims upon it, if taken in hand by a liberal and judicious government. I trust, therefore, that the few remarks I am able to compress into the compass of a letter may suffice to call attention to these numerous and valuable undeveloped resources, which might yet render Greece as wealthy as she is now poor if properly developed and intelligently administered—resources which are as yet scarcely better known to the Greeks themselves than to Europe at large.

The government possesses over 10,000,000 acres (English) of land, while there is not more than 1,500,000 acres of this under cultivation, whereas there are about 2,500,000 acres capable of being cultivated. Besides this, a very large proportion of the remainder not occupied by forests, lakes, &c., is capable of producing vines, olives, and other paying trees; and the mountains, being for the greater part limestone, are to a certain extent valuable as rough grazing ground.

It also owns over 1,000 currant plantations, with many gardens, rice grounds, water and oil mills, and buildings in various parts of the country; the whole of which are as miserably mismanaged as the model farm at Tyrinth, and the government breeding stud in its neighbourhood. The 40,000 olive trees owned by the government only yield on an average 9d. per tree. I have taken some pains to ascertain in Turkey, Syria, Egypt, Algeria, &c., what such trees should pay taking all circumstances into consideration, and I find that the lowest price they ought to bring in is 4s. a piece.

The 120,000 mulberry trees which grow in the vale of Sparta only yield to the government 5d. per tree, whereas each of these should produce 1s. 8d.

The forests, extending over 1,750,000 acres, have been, if possible, still more neglected. These are of no ordinary character. Dispersed through the country, within a moderate distance of the sea, they contain the Italian pine, which grows from 80 to 90 feet high, and is so valuable for ship building, railway sleepers, quays, &c., as it stands the change from wet to dry. Then there is the pinus pinea, growing at an elevation of above 1,000 feet; the white fir, flourishing at 8,164 feet, on the tops of Parnassus; on Taygetus, at 7,829; on Kandyle, at 4,245; and Delphi, at 5,525. The Italian oak (quercus Esculs), the chief forest tree of Greece, grows about 60 feet high, a dark, strong, heavy wood, the bark, twigs, and leaves all valuable for tanning; the palonea, which grows so abundantly in the plains and hills of Laconia, in the woody districts north of Gastuni, and which give such a park-like appearance to Mr. Finlay's property at Attica. It is the cup of the acorn of this tree which is exported so largely for tanning purposes. It grows 50 or 60 feet high and three feet in diameter, but I have seen one at Navarino that was 40 feet in girth. The elm is scarcer, and the ash only found on the banks of rivers. The beech is magnificent, and grows in various districts. The finest I have ever seen were in Thessaly. The walnut poplar, yew, and cyprus are common.

There can be no doubt as Greece containing an almost unlimited amount of the very finest marbles, from the purest white to the most varied colours.

Iron abounds, also lead containing a large amount of a silver, and in some cases gold of equal value. The emery of Naxos, the most valuable in the world, I have seen made into walls, so abundant is it. I have likewise discovered emery in other places. Sulphur, arsenic, and, indeed, almost every mineral that can be found elsewhere, I have met with in Greece.

The agricultural capabilities of the land are also very great, as tobacco, oil, and silk can be produced on more than two millions of acres; and wheat, barley, oats, beans, cotton, and flax more than enough for consumption. Live stock of all kinds do well, and very large quantities of fine wool could be produced.

Dye-woods and maddor would grow on the dry lands not suited to other produce. Vines, which require no water during the summer, could easily be cultivated so as to make Greece a wine-producing country, the volcanic lands, unsuited to other crops, being the best for the vine; and ample proof having been given that the wines of Greece are excellent, if only proper care is taken in its manufacture.

In conclusion of this brief *resume* I have only to add that it is quite erroneous to suppose that there would be any difficulty in developing these resources. I can state positively that there are men of intelligence and capital who have only been deterred hitherto from going into them by the wantof proper encouragement. That sources of wealth so valuable and so extensive should have been till now so generally ignored, and so unaccountably neglected both abroad and at home, is simply attributable to the fact that under the retrograde, narrow-minded *regime* which has weighed down all the rising energies of the people like an incubus ever since they were constituted into a nation, an insurmountable barrier was interposed against all public progress, a hopeless extinguisher put upon all political, and commercial enlightenment. Penetrated to the heart's core with the petty and trannical traditions of the little Bavarian monarchy, where despotism, disguised under the mockery of a nugatory constitution, is the order of the day, as in other German sovereignties, King Otho, wholly absorbed by his own egotistical interests, set to himself but one end and aim—namely, that of finally establishing in Greece an absolute government on the family model.

Incessantly pre-occupied with the vain endeavour to concentrate all influence and authority in his own person, it was his practice to suffer no measure, even of the most trivial description, to be decided on or accomplished without his intervention. Incapacitated by his limited intelligence and despotic instincts from entertaining either any enlightened views of political economy, from accepting the judgment of those more competent than himself, or from setting the example of a single useful or practical initiative, he thus served as a perpetual and insurmountable obstruction to all the patriotism and energies of the nation he oppressed, no less than to all the best will and efforts of foreign enterprise. Of this patent fact I can also speak from personal experience, having, in concert with Sir Thomas Wyse, endeavoured to obtain his consent to the draining, on a new principle, of the Kopais lake, now a focus of malaria to the surrounding country, from which no other revenue is derived except the proceeds of the sale of a few eels, and for the sale of which I was empowered to offer him a net revenue of 50,000*l.* per annum, a proposition which his Majesty negatived with his usual intelligence, on the plea that if the English would give so much for it, it must be worth a great deal more. I cannot forbear to add that the result has not justified his royal perspicacity, inasmuch as the Kopais lake still continues to breed fever, as yet yields no more than its annual tribute of eels, and still waits to be drained.

This is but one characteristic instance, which might be corroborated by a thousand others of the same nature. Happily, however, it need now serve but to illustrate, the fact that the miserable *statusquo* and penury to which Greece has been so long condmend was attributable, not, as has been so unjustly asserted, to the national incapacity or bad faith, but to the miserable government which Europe so arbitrarily imposed on it, and which the nation had so repeatedly and vainly endeavoured to shake off.

His Majesty George I. has, therefore, a glorious task before him. For an epoch of tyranny, ineptness and obscurantism, it is in his power to substitute an era of progression, enlightenment, freedom, and even increasing prosperity. Let us hope, as I do not doubt, that he will be found equal to his great and noble mission. Taught by the traditions of his liberal and enlightened race; guided by the luminous example of the model sovereign to whom he is so happily and so closely allied; directed by the intelligent counsels of the experienced and talented statesman to whom his youth and yet immature judgement have been so judiciously confided—it would be strange indeed were he to belie the general anticipations. Nor will that task be as difficult or ungrateful as those who only know Greece and Greeks by repute are disposed to imagine. The fine gifts of the people are very nearly as much ignored by those who have not, like myself, lived amongst them, and intimately studied their character, as the rare resources of their country. Their faults, to which I am far from being blind, are the defects of their qualities, the ancient characteristics of the Greek race, and the offspring of a long period of cruel operation, *fostered*, even since they have occupied a place amidst modern nations, by a system of fraud, violence, and corruption, the chief purport of which was to develop and perpetuate its worst blemishes, for the base purposes of those in power, in lieu of correcting them.

Those who unfairly pass a wholesale condemnation on the Greek nation, because its officials and senators have occasionally been found open to corruption, or because its debts have not yet been honourably recognised and honestly repaid, forget that the world does not withhold its admiration from the great gifts of a Themistocles, and other Grecian heroes, because they were not above a bribe. They forget, too, that the Greeks do not enjoy the unenviable monopoly of this disgrace, and that however justly we visit with our reprobation the Spanish government for a similar want of good faith, the Spanish nation *en masse* has not yet been ruthlessly set down, on that score alone, as an unredeemable race, devoid of all honour, honesty, or good qualities. They are singularly oblivious, too, of the fact that, although the patriotism of British princes, statesman, and parliaments was not above accepting bribes and pensions from French monarchs in the days of the Stuarts, the English nation was therefore necessarily rotten to the core, nor utterly unsusceptible of attaining to a higher standard of morality and dignity, under the wholesome operation of purer examples from above, and a wider spread of education and intelligence from below.

Not that I cite the above instances with the desire of extenuating in the least the faults and the misdemeanors with which the Greeks at home and in the Levant have been not unjustly reproached. I am too sincerely their friend, I augur too highly and too hopefully of the future which awaits them, not to seek, on the contrary, to open the eyes of the nation to the truth that no axiom of political economy is more patent, more self-demonstrative, than the rule that no nation can more effectually cut its own throat, and prepare its own ruin, than by repudiating its debts, or casting the slightest slur upon its integrity and good faith. All I desire to do is to call attention to the fact that it is unjust and illogical to pass a more inexorable fiat on the Greeks than on more than one great nation which, under similar conditions of backwardness, misrule, and bad example, has not proved itself more immaculate.

That under the beneficial influence of an honest and enlightened government, and of the rapidly progressing development of public instruction, the Greek race will yet nobly redeem its national character, I make no doubt; the more so as the Greeks met with in the Ionian Islands and the Levant are by no means a fair specimen of the nation. Not, indeed, that I am prepossessed with any ultra-Utopian views as to the disinterested virtues of humanity in general, or of the Greeks in particular, but solely from an intimate knowledge of the acute and brilliant intelligence and the high natural capacities for which the latter are remarkable, and which are now pretty generally recognised. With such a foundation to build on, every hope may be indulged, and every progress may be achieved, for there is no anxiom truer than that it is only imbecility which is incorrigible.

That the Greeks are much too perspicacious and shrewd not to realise that honesty is the best policy when its operation is practically brought home to them, we have the proof in the high standing to which the numerous Greek firms established in England have perseveringly won their way in the English commercial world; but what is less generally known is the wide expansion to which their commerce and influence has been rapidly extending within the last twenty years throughout the world. There is scarcely a city of any importance in Europe, not a considerable town in Roumelia or Asia Minor, or from Alexandria up to the Cataracts, and from these to Calcutta, where Greek firms or their commercial agents are not established. When, in addition to the wealth and preponderance the Greek race is thus daily acquiring, we sum up the unflagging activity, the indomitable energy, enterprise, and independence which characterise it, in conjunction with the intense ambition of enlightenment and progress which pervades every class of the people, and to which is due a spread of education within recent years unparalleled in any other country, notwithstanding every adverse influence; when, moreover, we contrast this *ensemble* with the invincible sloth, apathy, and inertia of the antagonistic race over which it is perpetually surging, it is impossible not to discern that such a combination of progressive elements must inevitably tell upon the prospects of the nation more and more with every successive year by the resistless force of circumstances. Add to these a combination of mental gifts which no one, who knows anything on the subject ventures to contest, and an ardent patriotism, which, however mistaken in its present aims, or in its conception of the means whereby to attain them, is not the less unextinguishably enshrined with impassioned sincerity and devotion in every Greek heart; and we think that it is not requisite to be a prophet in order to predict the high destinies for which, in the mysteries of the future, Greece seems to be providentially designed.

It is not, therefore, under the influence of any exaggerated enthusiasm that we state our conviction that a more enviable or glorious mission could not be assigned to a sovereign or his ministers who are animated, not by the obsolete, *mesquin*, and futile ambition of riding roughshod over a people of slaves, or enjoying a snug, easy berth in an idle, luxurious sinecure, but by the far more exalted aspirations of conferring a great benefit on humanity, of inaugurating the regeneration of an illustrious and highly-gifted race, and of transmitting their name to posterity enshirned by a halo of imperishable glory, as the founder of the great Greek Empire, which may already be discerned looming through the dimness of future ages.

It is by calling on the nation to redeem the honour and dignity of its name and character by the immediate acknowledgment of its just debts and obligations, which the dishonourable government of King Otho so pertinaciously shirked, and the active endeavour to redeem them in the most practical and feasible way, that the young King who is entering, we trust, on so auspicious and bright a career, will give the first earnest to Europe of his good intentions, and the first lift to the national credit, now sunk to so low an ebb. It is by turning the attention of all classes of the people to the development of the internal resources of their country, instead of the directing it, like his weak minded predecessor, to foreign conquest, that he can achieve these great objects It is by demonstrating theoretically and practically that agriculture, mining, and engineering are not necessarily the avocations of ploughmen, peasants, and artisans alone, and that the scientific agriculturist runs a far better chance of advancing the interests of his country and enriching himself than the student who wastes his best faculties on vain philological problems, the learned bachelor of laws who vitiates them with legal quibbles, or the supernumerary doctor who has more rivals than patients; it is by encouraging foreign enterprise, and by holding out every inducement to the intelligent and wealthy members of the Greek communities established in foreign countries, to repatriate themselves whenever they feel so inclined, instead of jealously excluding them from all power, influence, and consideration, as did the late imbecile government—it is by these and similar measures that the new administration would lay a solid basis for future progress and prosperity. With proper administration of the government property, a judicious mode of taxation, particularly as applied to the soil, where now the whole onus rests unjustly upon the shoulders of the industrious agriculturist who cultivates his land; the export and import duties put on a proper footing; the question of royalties on minerels fixed on a liberal basis; opening up the country by roads, only 150 miles of which exist now; making a few miles of railway and a considerable number of miles of cheap tramways from the forest, mineral, and corn-growing districts to the ports; draining some of the low lands and lakes; improving some of the ports, and making others on the coast where requisite, the Greek nation would soon be in a position to deserve and obtain respect. In a word, it is by obliterating without delay the stain from the Greek name, and by offering solid guarantees for the future; by opening the eyes of an intelligent people to its real interests; by demonstrating to them the patent fact that those who would be great abroad must first be great at home, and that it never was nor will be by territorial extension, but by internal order, development energy, honesty, and their consequent wealth and strength, that nations can ever acquire substantial importance or aggrandizement, and by directing into their legitimate and useful channels those intellectual gifts, ardent enterprise, and soaring ambition, which German pedantry led astray into the absorbing current of a sterile and ill-timed condition, that the young King and his ministers will deserve well of Europe and of his new country, and turn to their best account the admirable elements with which they have to deal, and which have hitherto been so wretchedly abused and misdirected.

Let us hope that both His Majesty and the ministers in whom he confides may realise these facts with their own eyes, and remedy or put them to profit with equal talent, energy, and good-will.

W. BULLOCK WEBSTER.

OUR OLD HOME*.

(*Times, Nov.* 9.)

MR. HAWTHORNE is, after Washington Irving, the best prose writer that America has produced, and somewhat in Irving's manner he now favours us with a description of scenes in England the old home of his fathers. All such works are interesting even if they are ill written. Every individual, every nation, is egotistical enough to care for the opinions of a neighbour. We need not be much disturbed by adverse criticism nor much elated by praise, but we do not know of any people who are indifferent to the good or bad opinion of the world. Mr. Hawthorne's descriptions of England are particularly interesting, because he can write well, and he stayed among us for years. Although his style never attains to the classical finish which Washington Irving, alone of American prose writers, has reached, still there is a languid beauty and a long-drawn music in it which will carry any reader along. As we glide over these easy pages we feel ourselves in the company of a gentle, kindly, pure-minded character, who, however hard he may try to smite us, cannot hurt us much, and might as well be pelting us with sugarplums and smothering us in roses. Some of our readers may be as much surprised to hear this opinion as we are to find ourselves writing it. Mr. Hawthorne's book is quite different from what—judging by the preface, and some of the opinions that have been passed upon it, we were led to expect. We expected, from the preface, to find in it sharp writing, hard hitting, and good round abuse of old England. Conceive the astonishment of any one who, after sitting up all night, and giving himself a great deal of trouble to see the fight between Heenan and Sayers, suddenly discovers when the ring is formed that the champions are only going to spar with the gloves on. Mr. Hawthorne scarcely ever takes off his gloves; they are excellently well padded, and his blows fall on us like eider-down. It is amusing to see the effect of this mode of combat. The author is as gentle kind-hearted and timid a man as breathes. If he were tormented by a fly or any other more hateful insect he would treat it as Uncle Toby did; he could not, for the life of him, kill it. And so, when perchance he treads upon an old gentleman's corn, or gets his umbrella entangled in the fringe of a lady's shawl, he fancies that he has committed a murder and is ready to sink into the earth. He reminds us a little of he giant who imagined that, with the mighty force of his blows, he had killed honest Jack in the night, and was greatly astonished in the morning when Jack got up to breakfast as if nothing had happened. " Pray, how did you sleep last night? said the Giant. " Did you hear or see anything in the dead of the night."

We may adopt Jack's reply, " Nothing worth speaking of; a rat, I believe, gave me three or four slaps with his tail and disturbed me a little, but I soon went to sleep again.

We could easily pick out isolated passages in which Mr. Nathaniel Hawthorne is guilty of a small snarl, and proves that, after all, he is a mortal and Yankee; but the tone of the book is so mild throughout, and the author is in such a flutter for his small iniquities, that it is not in our heart to be angry with him, and any ill-nature which he displays is rather amusing than irritating. It is true that he does not rate us very highly, but then neither does he seem to think much of his own countrymen; and his sketches are so slight, his style in general so thin, that those must indeed be very sensitive who are hurt by Mr. Hawthorne's coldness. There is not a day in which we do not say of ourselves things infinitely harder than anything which Mr. Hawthorne has ventured to utter in his placid whispers. He himself, too, gives us an explanation, which we at once accept, of what might seem to be an undue acrimony, and occasional peevishness. He had made notes of his experiences in this country, and had intended to develope them into a work of some importance. Compelled to put away that design he is content to stitch together in a rough way the best written passages from among the notes which he had collected. Is it wonderful—wonderful—is it not natural, that the best written passages should be the fault-findings ones, and that when the author descends to this lazy method of making a book by piecing together the best-worded expressions of his journal there will appear to be more of acrimony in his account than there really is in his mind? It is easy to give utterance to blame; but to be felicitous in praise is one of the most difficult of tasks. And were Mr. Hawthorne, instead of being a rather mild, shy, and feminine person, a coarse, ill-grained Yankee with all the bluster or Cape Cod bim, and brimming with hatred to England, we should really pardon him who has it in his heart to make such a simple confession as this, that he is willing to show bitterness of feeling to this country, not because he feels it, but because " it happens to be tolerably well expressed." We pardon at once the little fillips for which he thus apologizes; they are not worth speaking of; they are mere fleabites, and probably no one in this country would have thought about them, or, at least, thought them very offensive if Mr. Hawthorne himself had not specially brought them under our notice.

The chief passages in which Mr. Hawthorne is supposed to have adopted an unduly depreciating tone are those in which he speaks of the personal appearance of English men and women. We hasten to re-assure this amiable Yankee. We can no more be offended with him because he says we are fat and rotund than we expect him to be offended with us because we think his country-men lank and lean. He says, too, that he likes American ladies better than English ones; but is that treason? Do we not like English ladies best of any in the world? And are we going to break a lance with Mr. Hawthorne because his taste differs from ours? because he came to our country and saw our women at a period of his life when he was not likely to receive such lively impressions of female beauty as in the days of his youth he derived from American women? or, yet again, because the reserve and distance of his manner was not successful in drawing to him the more attractive qualities and airy graces of our younger beauties? Mr. Hawthorne need not be in the least afraid that his opinion will produce a war between England and America. When we know the man who gives the opinion we can take it very quietly. In what Mr. Hawthorne says of the elderly Englishman and the English dowager there is some truth put into that exaggerated form which every humourist delights in, and which no man of sense can resent. The average Englishman is by no means a fat fellow; but among the elders of our people there is a tendency to corpulence, and sometimes an undue breadth of beam. From his position as American Consul, Mr. Hawthrone attended a good many civic dinners, and was thrown much among the aldermanic race. Among these the vision of much roundness and fatness came frequently before him; and he saw John Bull and what he calls the female Bull on the most distended scale. The picture seems to have hit his fancy, and he at once generalized upon it, setting up a fat alderman, with his equally fat wife, as the model Englishman and woman of mature years. The best written passage in the whole of the present work is one in which the author attempts to describe a fat English dowager. Although it has been often quoted we quote it again, because it should be compared with a similar description of Sydney Smith's. Much as we love Mr. Hawthorne, we are malicious enough to quote Sydney Smith first:—

" Some one mentioned that a young Scotchman, who had been lately in the neighbourhood, was about to marry an Irish widow, double his age, and of considerable dimensions. 'Going to marry her' he exclaimed, bursting out laughing. 'Going to marry her' impossible! You mean a part of her; he could not marry her all himself. It would be a case, not of bigamy, but trigamy; the neighbourhood or the magistrates should interfere. There is enough of her to furnish wives for a whole parish. One man marry her:—it is monstrous. You might people a colony with her, or give an assembly with her, or perhaps take your morning's walk round her, always provided there were frequent resting places, and you were in rude health. I once was rash enough to try walking round her before breakfast, but only got half-way and gave it up exhausted. Or you might read the Riot Act and disperse her; in short, you might do anything with her but marry her.'

Here is true humour, and one can see with what few but strong, manly touches that fine spirit of Sydney Smith's worked out its purpose. After this read the more laboured wit of Mr. Hawthorne:—

" I have heard a good deal of the tenacity with which English ladies retain their personal beauty to a late period of life; but (not to suggest that an American eye needs use and cultivation before it can quite appreciate the charm of English beauty at any age) it strikes me that an English lady of 50 is apt to become a creature less refined and delicate, so far as her physique goes, than anything that we western people class under the name of woman. She has an awful ponderosity of frame, not pulpy, like the looser development of our few fat women, but massive with solid beet and streaky tallow; so that (though struggling manfully against the idea) you inevitably think of her as made up of steaks and sirloins. When she walks her advance is elephantine. When she sits down it is on a great round space of her Maker's footstool, where she looks as if nothing could ever move her. She imposes awe and respect by the muchness of her personality, to such a degree that you probably credit her with far greater moral and intellectual force than she can fairly claim. Her visage is usually grim and stern, seldom positively forbidding, yet calmly terrible, not merely by its breadth and weight of feature, but because it seems to express so much well-founded self-reliance, such acquaintance with the world, its toils, troubles, and dangers, and such sturdy capacity for trampling down a foe. Without anything positively salient, or actively offensive, or, indeed, unjustly formidable to her neighbours, she has the effect of a 74-gun ship in time of peace; for, while you assure yourself that there is no real danger, you cannot help thinking how tremendous would be her onset if pugnaciously inclined, and how futile the effort to inflict any counter injury. She certainly looks tenfold—nay a hundred-fold—better able to take care of herself than our slender-framed and haggard womankind; but I have not found reason to suppose that the English dowager of 50 has actually greater courage, fortitude, and strength of character than our women of similar age, or even a tougher physical endurance than they. Morally, she is strong, I suspect, only in society, and in the common routine of social affairs, and would be found powerless and timid in any exceptional strait that might call for energy outside of the conventionalities amid which she has grown up."

There is humour here which we may all enjoy, even although, after the passage from Sydney Smith, it must be admitted that there is somewhat of artifice and of strain about it. In the following passage Mr. Hawthorne goes on with his description, in which he still more nearly approaches the idea of Sydney Smith, while he is further than ever from the hearty laugh and free manner of our genial divine:—

" I wonder whether a middle aged husband ought to be considered as legally married to all the accretions that have overgrown the slenderness of his bride since he led her to the altar, and which make her so much more than he ever bargained for! Is it not a sounder view of the case that the matrimonial bond cannot be held to include the threefourths of the wife that had no existence when the ceremony was performed? And, as a matter of conscience and good morals, ought not an English married pair to inist upon the celebration of a Silver Wedding at the end of 25 years, in order to legalize and mutually appropriate that corporeal growth of which both parties have individually come into possession since they were pronounced one flesh?"

In the second volume Mr. Hawthome speaks more generally of us and our women. His ideas of the fair sex are to be found among " the trim little damsels of my native land:"—

"I desire, above all things, to be courteous; but, since the plain truth must be told, the soil and climate of England produce feminine beauty as rarely as they do delicate fruit, and, though admirable specimens of both are to be met with, they are the hothouse ameliorations of refined society, and apt, moreover, to relapse into the coarseness of the original stock. The men are manlike, but the women are not beautiful, though the female Bull be well enough adapted to the male."

This is certainly plain speaking, but we need not repeat the sugestions which make us feel that, coming from Mr. Hawthorne, such condemnation is not very heavy. Afterwards, indeed, he seems to change his mind, and allows that physically English women are finer, beings than the American. But, as it is incumbent on him to show that the latter are nevertheless, superior to the former, he comes to the conclusion that they are superior in their minds. This is, after all, what his statement comes to, though he expresses it with a maliciousness so transparent that it can only excite a smile;—

" To state the entire truth (being at this period some years old in English life), my taste, I fear, had long since begun to be deteriorated by acquaintance with other models of feminine loveliness than it was my happiness to know in America. I often found, or seemed to find, if I may dare to confess it in the persons of such of my dear country-women as I now occasionally met, a certain meagreness—Heaven forbid that I should call scrawniness!—a deficiency of physical development, a scantiness, so to speak, in the pattern of their material make, a paleness of complexion, thinness of voice, all of which characteristics, nevertheless only made me resolve so much the more sturdily to uphold these fair creatures as angels, because I was sometimes driven to a half-acknowledgment that the English ladies, looked at from a lower point of view were, perhaps, a little finer animals than they. The advantages of the latter, if any, they could really be said to have, were all comprised in a few additional lumps of clay on their shoulders and other parts of their fingures. It would be a pitiful bargain to give up the ethereal charm of American beauty in exchange for half a hundredweight of human clay!"

From which passage it will be observed that Mr. Hawthorne and we are very nearly agreed on those questions of taste wherein agreement is possible. He acknowledges that the English women are finer animals, and the force of this admission is not affected by his explanation that the superiority of a fine animal consists in addition of fat. A man's belief is an unquestionable fact; the reasons which he gives for his faith are often very questionable indeed. As for the ethereal charm and intellectual beauty which our freind finds so pre-eminent in American women, that is a theme on which dispute is impossible and ridiculous. But, as we read Mr. Hawthorne's wild wrestling in favour of the fair dames of his native land, we are reminded of two things. The first is that if he failed to discover and to appreciate the intellectual beauty of Englishwomen, the fault may possibly have been his own. The other is that when beauty is compared with beauty all comparisons always end with the assertion that the less beautiful form has the more beautiful expression? It is not in the least wonderful that a Yankee should see more soul in the faces of American women than in those of their English sisters. He has been brought up among the former; the tones of their voices have a meaning to him which he does not catch in English tones; he understands every turn of a Yankee girl's head; every sparkle of her eye, every dimple in her cheek; every movement of her hand. Here is a language which he has learnt from his childhood, and which is all expressive to him. The looks and tones, the smiles and faint actions of head and hand which English women display are a foreign language not easy to be learnt, and we infer that Mr. Hawthorne has not learnt it. The comparison which he invites, however, is not of our seeking; and we can only laugh at his absurdity in driving the national passion for comparisons to the uttermost. The Yankee imagines that he can " whip" all creation, and especially the Britisher. He beats us in extent of territory, in lakes, in rivers, in greenbacks, in the art of war, in iced drink, in ships, in guns, and in general cuteness. At last, when all modes of comparison had apparently been exhausted, there comes a brother named, not Jonthan, but Nathaniel, a man of genius, who has discovered a new mode. In the person of Mr. Hawthorne, Brother Jonathan, with his Mary Anne upon his arm, shouts across the water to John Bull, " I guess my wife is better than your's." The love of comparison can no further go. Our reply is that Mary Anne is charming, but we are content with our own sweethearts, and know better than to fall in love with our neighbours' wives.

It is time that this rage for comparisons should end. Let our American cousins criticize us as we criticize them, but we beg them to establish this as a copybook text, which every Yankee boy must write out until he hates the sight of it—" Comparisons are odious." We know what Mr. Hawthorne and every other American will say,—that it is we who make the comparisons; we who are jealous. This is their delusion, their mania. Jealous of us, they imagine it is we who are jealous of them. Constantly comparing their height with ours, they imagine that it is we who invite the comparison. There never was a greater mistake. For once that an Englishman consciously compares the two countries an American compares them ninety and nine times; and that is what is most unpleasant in criticism. Criticism may be sharp and yet not offensive; but your true Yankee, unless he has a very sweet nature, generally contrives to make all criticism offensive, both that which he gives and that which he receives. He cannot point out any weakness in that he calls " the Britisher" without exulting in his own superiority; and he cannot hear a word against himself (as, for example, in connexion with slavery) without at once flying to the vulgar argument of " You're another." Our friend had himself an inkling of the fact that it is these ridiculous comparisons which are most offensive; but he accuses us of being the culprits:—

"After all these bloody wars and vindictive animosities, we have still an unspeakable yearning towards England. When our forefathers left the old home they pulled up many of their roots, but trailed along with them others which were never snapt asunder by the tug of such a lengthening distance, nor have been torn out of the original soil by the violence of subsequent struggles, nor severed by the edge of the sword. Even so late as these days they remain entangled with our heart-strings, and might often have influenced our national cause like the tiller-ropes of a ship, if the rough gripe of England had been capable of managing so sensitive a kind of machinery. It has required nothing less than the boorishness, the solidity, the self-sufficiency, *the contemptuous jealousy*, the half-sagacity, invariably blind of one eye and often distorted of the other, that characterize this strange people, to compel us to be a great nation in our own right, instead of continuing virtually, if not in name, a province of their small island."

We believe that Mr. Hawthorne has kindly feeling towards us notwithstanding his rather passionate objurgation of our stupidity in not making more of his countrymen, and some other attempts at recrimination, But why does he not allow the reverse of this? Why will he not allow that we may have the kindest feeling towards him and his, although we take the liberty of pointing out faults? The burden of this worthy gentleman's book is precisely that of an unhappy, jealous woman. " John Bull, you are a brute; a detestable, stupid, ugly brute; and you don't love me, although I love you much; and you are jealous of me, you are jealous, and that is how you don't reciprocate my love, and make you love me more." Mr. Hawthorne's book is full of this sort of thing, and people who take his phrases out of their connexion are apt to get angry. It is not pleasant to be told that we are boorish, and brutish, and selfish, but we can estimate such phrases at their proper worth when they are followed by expressions of real kindness towards us and lamentations over the deficiency of our love for the Americans. They long for our esteem and affection, and they lose heart and temper because they do not get all they want. If on one page Mr. Hawthorne makes this nasty remark, " Nobody is so humane as John Bull when his benevolent propensities are to be gratified by finding fault with his neighbour," in another page he writes:—

" An American in an English house will soon adopt the opinion that the English are the very kindest people on earth, and will retain that idea as long at least as he remains on the inner side of the threshold. Their magnetism is of a kind that repels strongly while you keep beyond a certain limit, but attracts as forcibly if you get within the magic line."

One thing at least appears to be certain, that the longer Mr. Hawthorne stayed among us the better he understood us and liked us. Hence the following sentences:—

"I state these results of my earliest glimpses of Englishmen, not for what they are worth, but because I ultimately gave them up as worth little or nothing. In course of time I came to the conclusion that Englishmen of all ages are a rather good-looking people, dress in admirable taste from their own point of view, and under a surface never silken to the touch, have a refinement of manners to thorough and genuine to be thought of as a separate endowment,—that is to say, if the individual himself be a man of station, and has had gentlemen for his father and grandfather. The sturdy Anglo-Saxon nature does not refine itself short of the third generation. The tradesmen, too, and all other classes, have their own proprieties. The only value of my criticisms, therefore, lay in their exemplifying the proneness of a traveller to measure one people by the distinctive characteristics of another,—as English writers invariably measure us, and take upon themselves to be disgusted accordingly instead of trying to find out some principle of beauty with which we may be in conformity."

The general conclusion, however, to which Mr. Hawthorne came was this:—

" An American is not very apt to love the English people, as a whole, on whatever length of acquaintance. I fancy that they would value our regard, and even reciprocate it in their ungracious way, if we could give it to them in spite of all rebuffs; but they are beset by a curious and inevitable felicity, which compels them, as it were, to keep up what they seem to consider a wholesome bitterness of feeling between themselves and all other nationalities, especially that of America. They will never confess it; nevertheless, it is as essential a tonic to them as their bitter ale. Therefore and possibly, too, from a similar narrowness in his own character—an American seldom feels quite as if he were at home among the English people. If he do so, he has ceased to be an American. But it requires no long residence to make him love their island, and appreciate it as thoroughly as they themselves do. For my part, I used to wish that we could annex it, transferring their 30,000,000 of inhabitants to some convenient wilderness in the great West, and putting half or a quarter as many of ourselves into their places. The change would be beneficial to both parties. We, in our dry atmosphere, are getting too nervous, haggard, dyspeptic, extenuated, unsubstantial, theoretic, and need to be made grosser. John Bull, on the other hand, has grown bulbous, longbodied, short-legged, heavy-witted, material, and, in a word, too intensely English. In a few more centuries he will be the earthliest creature that ever the earth saw."

We quote this passage mainly for the commencement of it. Mr. Hawthorne shows in this and in other places how difficult it is far a man to rise above the level of his friends. We do not think he had any reason to complain of his treatments in this country, and we may say of him that he was rather liked here; people took to him, and deemed him a favourable specimen of the Homo Americanus. But what is the result of our liking for us as individuals? He goes with his countrymen in a vague feeling of this like to us as a whole. He thus expresses not the result of his actual experience, but the general feeling of Americans. Now, it is difficult to state in a few words how it is that Americans have attained to their present state of feeling towards this country. All we know is that their feeling is very peculiar, and that to this, and this alone, is to be attributed the unpleasantness of which they complain. A Yankee in England, among the kindest friends, is like a man in a fever going out into the summer air. The beautiful warm day is a temptation to the fevered invalid, and he comes home shivering. Our feverish American friend also goes home from all the warmth of his reception here writhing with pain. He carries about with him an intolerable national vanity that is ever on the alert for praise of the nation; he fishes for our opinion; he is all ear for a word about his country; he accepts any amount of praise as no more than just; a syllable of doubt is gall and wormhood to him. He always stands before us as an American, and not as a man. Why can't our cousins for an instant forget their nationality and remember only that we and they are members of one family? If, however, they cannot remember this, if they must have "Yankee Doodle" for ever in their ears, then we could wish that they would make some allowances for the freedom of speech, and take to heart that golden rule of Chesterfield's—to interpret doubtful speeches favourably. It is their overweening sense of nationality that has produced the gigantic civil war from which Mr. Hawthorne seems to bode no good. It is their overweening sense of nationality that creates all ill blood between us and them. If they cannot put off that sense, and learn to be more moderate, if they will have it that we envy them, stand in awe of them, and wish them ill, let them at least show their greatness by being indifferent to the pettiness of which they accuse us, and by refusing to believe we dareto peck at them.

In these reflections we have dwelt chiefly on Mr. Hawthorne's opinions on men and women, and the relations between the two countries. We have not thought it necessary to spend time on his descriptions of our scenery, which are nevertheless very pleasing, nor to follow his footsteps from Liverpool to Leamington and thence to Stratford to Ayrshire, to Greenwhich, to London, and to Oxford. The book is a readable one, but it will scarcely raise, perhaps it may lower, Mr. Hawthorne's reputation in English eyes. It may do so, not because he snarls at us a little, but because we now meet him for the first time on the solid ground of fact, away from the region of romance, where he is permitted to be as lax in his ideas as he chooses. We appreciate his powers highly, but among these are not to be reckoned the poweris of accurate statement and of sustained thought. It all the common failing of his countrymen. In almost os their books there is a general looseness; it may be losseness of style, or looseness of statement, or loosenee of thought, or looseness of arrangement, or sometims all four. If it were worth while, we could easily show the laziness of Mr. Hawthorne as a thinker, how constantly he makes loose statements and draws vague conclusions, not because he knows the statements to be correct and believes his conclusions to be just, but because to his taste or his fancy they seem to have a certain fitness. Even when he himself expresses a doubt as to the accuracy of his observation, he frankly declines the trouble of getting at the truth. If the fact which he relates is not true why then it ought to be true, and that is enough. We do not pursue this inquiry, however, because to justify our criticism would require a very lengthy enumeration of trifles, and amid heaps of petty details we should seem to forget that Mr. Hawthorne has counterbalancing merits—a graceful style, an eye for the picturesque, and some true and subtle feeling.

* *Our Old Home.* By Nathaniel Hawthorne, author of *The Scarlet Letter.* Two vols. London: Smith Elder, and Co.

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Business Announcements.

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F. BORSINI begs to inform his numerous customers and the public, in general, that he has received by last Overland Mail a splendid stock of Paris and London jewellery, of last fashion, also watches all well selected and moderate price, a good opportunity for approaching holidays.
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Bombay, the Fort and Medical Hall, Byculla.

CERTAIN CURE FOR DIARRHŒA AND DYSENTERY.—POGSON'S COMPOUND BAEL POWDER cures these painful and hitherto fatal diseases with remarkable celerity. It has been very extensively prescribed for infants and children by leading physicians, and with invariable success.
The above put up in pound and half pound canisters can always be obtained at our establishments in the Fort, Byculla, and Poona. TREACHER & Co., (LIMITED.)

PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS AND CARTE DE VISITE PORTRAITS.—A fresh arrival of elegantly mounted and beautifully bound Albums from Rs. 6 to Rs. 50.
Carte de Visite Portraits of the Royal Family and distinguished persons of all nations; also large Poetry Albums, Scrap Books and Portfolios, Stereoscopic Company's Exhibition Stereoscopic Slides in great variety, and Stereoscopes.
Exhibition Photographs (large size).
A large collection of Views, Carte de Visite size (the largest collection in Bombay.) TREACHER & Co., (LIMITED.)
Bombay (Fort and Byculla) and Poona.

FRESH TOILET REQUISITES.—PERFUMES by Lubin "Paris" Atkinson, Piesse and Lubin, and Rimmel consisting of

Princess Alexandra's Bouquet	Box his ars
	Bridal Bouquet
Princess Beatrice's Bouquet	Friendship Offerings
Kiss me Quick	Patchouli
Wood Violet, by the Original Maker	Sweet Briar
	Jasmine
Something New	Forget Me Not
Jockey Club	Ess. Bouquet
New Mown Hay	The Provence Rose
Rough and Ready	Pestachio Nut Complexion Powder
Frangipanni	

SCENTED SOAPS in great variety, consisting of

Honey	Elder Flower
Brown Windsor	Glycerine
Sun Flower Oil	White Almond, &c. &c.

ROWLAND'S PREPARATIONS and every article requisite for the Toilet. TREACHER & Co., (LIMITED.)
Medical Hall, Byculla, Fort, and Poona.

FRESH GYMKHANA KIT.—CRICKET BATS with Ash, Cane, and Whalebone Handles, best MATCH BATS, by DUKE, CLAPSHAW, and PAGE.
Brass and Box Tipped Stumps;
Leg Guards;
Wicket Keeping and Tubular Elastic Batting Gloves; Best Treble Sewn Balls, by *Duke*;
Racket Bats and Balls, and Spare Gut;
Foils and Masks;
Single Stick Guards and Masks for Protecting the Face and Head;
Hunting and Riding Whips;
Elastic Riding Belts;
Boxing Gloves;
Foot Balls;
Quoits;
Swimming Belts
Gentlemen's Riding Belts. TREACHER & Co., (LIMITED.)
Bombay (Fort and Byculla) and Poona.

BISCUITS of sorts in large size and small size tins—

Mixed.	Fancy Machine.
Ginger Tunbridge.	Queen's.
Rich Arrowroot.	Picnics.
Plain „	½ Abernethey.
Coffee „	½ Captain.
Cracknell.	Traveller's.
Fancy Cracknell.	Cabin.
Desserts.	Spicenuts.
Vanilla.	Ginger Nuts.
Maccaroons.	German Rusks.
Ratafias.	Biscuit Powder.
Victorias.	TREACHER & Co. (Limited)

SAUCE.—LEA AND PERRINS'

WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

PRONOUNCED BY CONNOISSEURS TO BE THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE AND APPLICABLE TO EVERY VARIETY OF DISH.
Extract of a Letter from a Medical Gentleman at Madras to his Brother at Worcester, May, 1851:—
"Tell Lea and Perrins that their Sauce is highly esteemed in India, and is, in my opinion, the most palatable as well as the most wholesome Sauce that is made.
CAUTION.
LEA AND PERRINS
Beg to caution the public against spurious imitations of their celebrated
WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

L. & P. have discovered that several of the Foreign Markets have been supplied with spurious imitations, the labels closely resembling those of the genuine Sauce, and in one or more instances the names of L. & P. *forged.*
L. & P. will proceed against any one who may manufacture or vend such imitations, and have instructed their correspondents in the various parts of the world to advise them of any infringement of their rights.
Ask for Lea and Perrins' Sauce.
*** Sold Wholesale and for Export, by the Proprietors Worcester; Messrs. Crosse and Blackwell; Messrs. Barclay and Sons, London, &c. &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen universally

Business Announcements.

ANDERSON & Co.,

English Boot and Shoe Manufacturers,
No. 4, MEDOW STREET,
OPPOSITE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.

FRESH ARRIVAL OF FASHIONABLE MILLINERY.

MRS. LAKE,
No. 7, BYCULLA ROAD, BOMBAY,

HAS the pleasure to inform the Ladies of Bombay, that she has just received ex *City of Carlisle* and *Overland.*
A splendid assortment of Paris and London Millinery consisting of—
Ladies Dress Bonnets in Tulle, Crepe, Blonde, Silk, &c. richly trimmed.
Plain and Colored Crinoline and Straw Bonnets.
Boys and Girls Hats of every description.
Alexandrina Curls in human hair.
The most fashionable Head Dress of the Season.
Human hair Coronets, Black, Brown, and Light Colored.
Ball Dresses, in Tulle, Black, White, Maize, Pink, Blue, &c.
Robes in French Organdi and Grenadine.
Moire Antiques, Black, White and Colored.
Colored Chintz and Jacconets.
Rich Black and White Glace Silks.
Colored Checked Silks.
Rich Silk Robes for Evening.
Colored Silk Grenadine Robes,
Pink, Blue, Black, and White Satin.
Black and Colored Silk Velvet.
Fine French Muslins.
Colored French Lawns.
White Brilliants "Dorias."
Plain White Grenadine
Spotted and Sprigged Grenadine.
Mohair Dresses.
Black and Colored Cloth for Ladies.
Colored Chintz Organdi.
Pink, Blue, White and Maize Tarlatan.
White, Black, Blue, and Pink Tulle.
Areophane Crepe in all Colors.
Fine Book Muslin for Dresses.
Black Spanish Lace Shawls and Burnouses.
White Spanish Lace Burnouses
White Grenadine Burnouses.
Black and White Grenadine Square Shawls.
Colored and White Llama Shawls.
Black Lace Paletots.
Mohair Burnouses.
Embroidered Muslin Collars and Sleeves.
Embroidered Muslin Chemisettes and Sleeves.
Embroidered "Alexandrinna" Bows.
White Lace Collars and Cuffs.
Embroidered Muslin Handkerchiefs.
Lace Handkerchiefs.
Plain hemmed Cambric Handkerchiefs.
Embroidered Book Muslin Insertion and Edging.
Embroidered Jacconet Insertion and Edging.
Black and White Maltese Insertion and Edging.
Valenceinnes Lace Insertion and Edging.
Broad black lace Insertion and Flouncing.
Black real and Imitation lace Lappets.
Fancy Muslin Bodices trimmed.
The "Ruby" "Alexandrina" and "Empress" Corset, for Ladies.
Ladies Riding Belts.
Cardinibus Skeleton Hoops.
Black and White Bonnet Caps.
Cashmere Hoods and Cloaks for Infants.
Ladies' White and Black Kid Gloves.
Gentlemen's White Kid Gloves.
White Silk Stockings.
White Wreaths with Bouquettes.
Colored ditto in great variety.
Stylish French Head Dresses in Crepe and Feathers.
Bridal Wreaths and Bouquettes.
Garnitures of flowers for Ball Dresses.
A large assortment of White and Colored Roses.
Bonnet Flowers in White, and all the Fashionable Colors.
White and Colored Ostrich and Fancy Feathers.
"Ibis" "Eagle" "Teal" and Hackle Plumes.
Fancy Birds and Butterflys.
Fancy Fans, Bouquette holders.
Tortoise shell Combs.
White, Black and Colored ribbons in great variety.
Rich and Elegant China sash ribbons.
Black velvet ribbons.
Goffered Braid and Gimps.
Broad and narrow satin ribbons in all colors.
Gold Buckles, Fancy Buttons and Goffered Ribbon ruches
Victoria Lawn and Book Muslin for Linings.
Black Moire Antiques.
Plain Black Glace Silks.
Sheppard's plaid Silk.
Black Grenadine and Mohair.
Half Mourning Grenadine.
Black and Half Mourning Muslins.
Half Mourning Chintz.
Black Paramatta and Crepe.
Broad Black Barege for Burnouses.
Black Crepe Collars and Sleeves.
White plain-hemmed ditto.
Black Bonnets and Hats.
Black Silk Stockings.
Black Kid Gloves.
Black Llama and Barege Burnouses.
Black Silk Mantles.
Black, and Half Mourning Flowers.
Black Ribbons, Feathers, Buttons, &c.
Black Fans and Small Tulle Veils.
Black Gimps and Trimmings.
Orders from Outstations must be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay or no notice can be taken of them.
Bombay, 14th December 1863.

JACOB AND COMPANY.

CIVIL, Military, and Outfitting establishment, Bombay, have always on hand a large assortment of Black, Blue and Scarlet West of England Cloths.
Black, Blue, and Oxford Mixed Doeskins and Venetians.
A variety of Fancy Cessemeres, Scotch Tweeds, Heather mixtures and Fancy Flannels for Suits.
Drab, Brown, and Oxford mixed Corded Angolas, admirably adapted for Riding Trowsers.
Black and colored Silk Alpacas.
White Fancy Quiltings for Vests.
Best English Longcloth Shirts and Linen Collars.
Fancy Silk and Lace Neck Ties, and Scarfs.
Black Silk Hats, from the best manufacturers.
Ellwood's Patent Ventilating Felt Helmets, and every other description of Hats, at present in vogue in London, suited for all purposes, lately arrived.
Angolas, Gauze, and Thread Under-Shirts.
Brown and White Thread and Angola Socks.
Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes.
Trunks, Portmanteaus, Carpet Bags, Railway Wrappers, Fancy Soaps and Perfumery.
Eureka Shirts, Ellwood's Air Chamber Helmets and Felt Hats.
Double Barrelled Pistols and Revolvers.
A good supply of Ready made Coats, Vests, and Trowsers, of every description, and Flannel Shirts, always on hand.
Cashmere, Nemegerry, and Cabul Shawls, Scarfs, Coats, and Dressing Gowns.
Bombay and Malabar-work and Persian Carpets.
A large assortment of China Shawls, Work Boxes, Fans, and Curiosities.
A small assortment of real Meerschaum Pipes.
Water-can, foot-tub and hip baths.
Patterns and Instructions for measurement sent Post Free.
N. B.—The Tailoring Department is under the superintendence of a thoroughly competent European Cutter, and Gentlemen may rest assured that all orders will be executed in a proper manner.
Ladies and Gentlemen proceeding to England will find the above cheaper than any other House can supply them.
Orders from Out-stations should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

LONDON HOUSE.

WATCH, CLOCK, AND CHRONOMETER MAKERS, JEWELLERS, OPTICIANS AND ENGRAVERS.

THORNHILL, BROTHERS & Co., beg to draw the attention of their patrons and the public in general, to their new stock of JEWELLERY, WATCHES, &c.
T. B. & Co., have received per Mr. A. C. THORNHILL the newest pattern Gold Bracelets, set with Diamonds, Rubies and Emeralds. Gold Brooches, set with Diamonds, Rubies and Emeralds, Necklets, Studs, Sleeve Links, Collar Studs, Earrings, Gold and Jet Solitaires, Alberts and Neck Chains, Lockets, Keys, Vinegarettes, Match Boxes, Gold and Coral Charms, Swivels, Hooks, Wedding and Guard Rings, Pencil Cases, Scarf Pins, Mourning Rings, Hall-marked Silver Egg Frames, Christening Mugs, Mug, Knife, Fork, and Spoon, in Morocco case, Regatta and Rifle Match Cups, Thimbles, Butter Knives, Silver Alberts and Neck Chains, Nickle Silver Cruet Stands and Breakfast sets.

WATCHES.

Best made Gold Hunting Watches, by Thornhill Brothers, warranted for two years	Rs.	225
Do. Do. Do. second class	„	200
Best made Silver Hunting Watches, by Thornhill Brothers, warranted for two years	„	90
Do. Do. Do. second class	„	75
Gold Hunting Watches, by John Jones, 338 Strand, London	„	185
Do. Do. Do. second class	„	175
Silver Hunting Watches, by John Jones	„	80
Do. Do. Do. second class	„	65
Best made Gold Hunting Lever Watches, by Benoit, warranted	„	85
Do. Do. Do. second class	„	75
Best made Silver Hunting Lever by Benoit	„	40
Do. Do. Do. second class	„	35
Best made Gold Levers, by Petee	„	60
Do. Do. Do. second class	„	55
Best made Silver Watches, by Peteck	„	35
Do. Do. Do. second class	„	30
Geneva Watches, Gold and Silver, by other makers from Rs. 15 to	„	39

Railway Time Keepers.
Ladies' Gold, Silver, and Gilt Waist Buckles.
Large assortment of Palinquin Carriage Clocks, from Rs. 30 to „ 60
Round Tent Clocks, to go in any position, 3½ inch in diameter „ 25
Ladies and Gentleman's Dressing Cases.
Gentleman's Canteens, with Goblet, Knife, Fork and Spoon, complete.
Musical Cigar-holders, a very pretty article.
Opera Glasses, Spectacles, Eye-Glasses, Meerschaum, and Brier Wood Pipes, Tobacco Pouches, Perpetual Calenders, Paper Weights, Silver Salt and Mustard Pots, Spoons, &c. &c.
Ladies' Companions in mother-o'pearl from Rs. 10 to 25.
Ivory Pencil Cases, with knives attached, Purses, Ladies Combs for Balls, Snuff Boxes, Babies' Whistles with Coral handles, Small Musical Boxes playing two tunes for the pocket, Perpetual Inkstands patented only six months, Paper Machie goods in great variety.
American Flycatchers.
Clocks of every description from Rs. 10 to Rs. 500. Musical Boxes of the very best make with Drums and Bells, selected by Mr. A. C. THORNHILL when in Geneva.

FREEMASONRY.

Knight Templar Suits	Rs.	30
Royal Arch do.	„	30
Master Masons' Apron	„	15
Do. „ Sash	„	15
Rose Croix Jewels	„	10
German Silver Kt. T. Star in case	„	20
Kt. T. Pattee Cross	„	10
Royal Arch Border Locket Jewels	„	30
Kt. of Malta Cross white Enamel	„	15
Pearl Mark Jewels Silver Hangings and case	„	14

Ribbon from 1¼ to 2¼ inches, Skins, Rosettes, Tassels, &c
Terms—Cash.
Bombay, Established, 1851.

COMPETITION.
MR. A. C. THORNHILL begs to inform the Public in general, that he has made arrangements with his Brothers in London to make Watches for the Bombay market (only), which enables him to sell their first-class Silver Watches, (Priced Rs. 90) for Rs. 75. Second-class proportionally reduced, warranted the best made Watches imported into this country and specially made for the climate.

CONDITION OF SALE.
To be exchanged within twelve months if the performance be not good, or to be kept in repair for that time, without charge, saving accidents or dirt.

Wines, Spirits, Beer, etc.

J. & C. WHITE & Co.'s WINES, as follows :—
Sherry, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, pints, in 4 dozen Cases.
THOMAS HINE & Co.'s BRANDY in—
2 Dozen Cases Vintage 1854 Rs. 32.
2 Do. do. do. 1858 „ 26.
2 Do. do. do. 1860 „ 23.
Apply to GEORGE S. KING & Co.

FOR SALE.—The Undersigned has just received the following SELECT WINES, &c., from the well-known house of ACTION & WORTHINGTON, of Dublin :—

Sparkling HOCK, Superior	at per doz.	Rs.	40
Do. MOSELLE,	do.	„	36
SHERRY, Superior Pale dry	do.	„	30
Do. Excellent Golden	do.		28
Do. Excellent Pale	do.	„	26
PORT, Old, very superior	do.	„	30
GUINESS' STOUT, in cases of four Dozen Quarts	do.	„	8
FROM BORDEAUX DIRECT.			
MADEIRA, a Select Wine	do.	Rs.	28
RED HERMITAGE, Burgundy	do.	„	25
St. GEORGE, Do.	do.	„	22
CLARET, good Dinner Wine	do.	„	24
Do. do. Breakfast do.	do.	„	20
Do. do. do.	do.	„	18
Do. do. ST. ESTEPHE (Bombay bottled)	do.	„	15
OLD COGNAC, superior	do.	„	25

Orders for the above promptly executed. Apply to
Forbes Street, 9th July 1863. ALBERT VINAY.

ADVERTISEMENT.

TO be had at the Godowns of the undersigned :—
CLARET.

Jullien, Medoc, Oscar, Prelat	at Rs.	12	per dozen.
Pauillac Medoc,	„	10	„
St. Julien Medoc	„	12	„
BRANDY.			
Old Cognac	„	14	„
Old Brandy Cognac Rouyer Aine and Co.	„	16	„

JULES SIEGFRIED & Co.
Bombay, 10th Dec. 1863.

ON SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned the following Wines, &c., received from Messrs F. Giesler & Co. London :—
Champagne, in case containing 1 doz. each.
Moselle, do. do. 1 „
Sherry, do. do. 3 „
Claret, do. do. 2 „
Eau de Cologne, in Boxes ½ „
The following received from Messrs. Cockburn and Campbell :—
Port Wine, (Quarts), in cases containing 3 doz. each.
Sherry, do. do. 3 „
Brandy, do. do. 1
Old Tom, do. do. 1 „
Whiskey, do. do. 1
W. NICOL & Co.

WINE, SPIRIT, AND BEER PRICE LIST

SHERRIES—			
Black Seal.........Amontillado.........per dozen		Rs.	36
Red.........Pale Dry	„	„	30
Bronze do. / White do. ......Good Dinner Wines...	„	„	24
Brown do. / Yellow do.	„	„	22
MADEIRA, very old	„		42
PORT—			
Black Seal—Matured Fruity ...Quarts	„	„	30
Do. Do. ...Pints	„	„	15
Red Seal ...Quarts	„	„	24
Do. ...Pints	„	„	13
CLARET—			
Chateaux Margeaux	„	„	34
Do. [Leoville	„		28
St. Julien	„	„	22
Medoc	„	„	16
Do. ...Pints	„	„	9
CHAMPAGNE—			
Superior quality, Grisler's	„	„	45
Do. Do. Do. ...Pints	„	„	24
Do. Do. ...Cunliffs	„	„	45
Do. Do. ... Do. ...Pints	„	„	24
Do. Do. De St. Marecaux & Co.'s	„	„	41
Do. Do. Do. ... Pints	„	„	24
Do. Do. A De Paul's ... Quarts	„	„	40
Do. Do. Do. ... Pints	„	„	24
HOCK—			
Sparkling and Still { By Deinhard / „ Moselle { and Jordan	„	„	39
HOCK / MOSELLE ... Pints	„	„	20
NOYEAU, VERMOUTH, ABYSINTH.			
CRABBIE'S GINGER WINE....Quarts	„	„	21
Do. Do. Do. ...Pints	„	„	12
CURACOA	„	„	42
MARASCHINO	„	„	40
CHERRY BRANDY...Pints	„	„	18
SPIRITS—			
Brandies, Rs. 18, 24, 30	„	„	
RUM ......Fine old Jamaica	„	„	20
GIN—OLD TOM....S. Booth & Co.	„	„	21
Do. Do. Do. ...Pints	„	„	12
HOLLAND GIN in Square Bottles	„	„	24
KINAHAN'S L. L. WHISKEY	„	„	21
ORANGE BITTERS...in Stopped Bottles Quarts	„	„	18
Do. Do. Do. ...Pints	„	„	10
CHERRY CORDIAL Do. ...Pints	„	„	14
GINGER BRANDY Do. ...Pints	„	„	11
Do. Cordial Do. ...Quarts	„	„	21

BEER AND STOUT.
Allsopp's Beer in Quarts and Pints Country Bottled.
BASS'S BEER BY CAMERON AND SAUNDERS QUARTS AND PINTS.
TENNENT'S BEER IN QUARTS AND PINTS.
AITKINS FALKER'S BEER IN QUARTS AND PINTS.
Allsopp's Beer by F. Friend and Co. in Quarts and Pints.
Gunness's Stout in Quarts and Pints,
Barclay Perkins and Co.'s Stout in Quarts and Pints.
Tennent's Stout in Quarts and Pints.
TREACHER & Co., (LIMITED.)

TO MESSES AND OUTSTATIONS.—MESSRS. TREACHER & Co. beg to intimate the arrival of a large increase of Mess and General Stores, and at the same time would observe that they are desirous to extend this branch (Mess and General Stores) of their business for which they now possess every facility, and from the fact of so large a consuming business with so many Branch establishments they can ensure a constant freshness of stock which they now purpose offering at as low rates as possible consistent with first class guaranteed articles. Messes allowed 10 per cent discount for prompt payment.
Messrs. TREACHER & Co., (LIMITED,) Bombay—The Fort and Byculla.

Auction Announcements.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.
AN AUCTION SALE OF NEAT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c., AT No. 2, GRANT BUILDINGS, COLABA.
ON TUESDAY, the 29th instant, Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co., will sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, at No. 2, Grant Buildings, the neat Household Furniture, &c., of Mr. E. FREEBORN, (changing his residence), the same comprises Cut Glassware, Dinner, and Tea Sets, Plated Dish Covers, Curry Dishes, Cruet, Egg, Pickle, and Liquer Frames, Candlesticks, Salver, Tea Set, Spoons and Forks, &c., and the Furniture, all Carved Blackwood, such as Circular, Dining, Pier, and Writing Tables, Conversation and Reclining Couches, Chiffoneers, Sideboards, Easy Arm and Rocking Chairs, one Mahogany Bagatelle Board on Blackwood Stand, Bronze Clock, Screens, Hatstand, Rich Engravings in Gilt and Maple Frames, Carpets, Table Ornaments, Hanging Argand Lamps, one Carved four-post Bedstead, Wardrobes, Clothes and Gown Presses, Dressing and Washhand Tables, Toilet Glasses, Chests of Drawers, Books, Dispense and Sundry Articles.
No Catalogues, and the property will be on view from Saturday the 26th instant.
DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.
Bombay, 21st December 1863.

MESSRS. FRANCIS & Co.
WEEKLY SALE.
TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 22nd instant, Messrs FRANCIS & Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale at their Rooms, at 1 P.M., which will consist of the following Articles, viz., Grey Shirtings, T. R. Scarfs, 100 Dozen Gentlemen's and Lady's Lawn and Cambric Handkerchiefs, a quantity of Wall Papers in different patterns, Cases of assorted Tortoise-shell Dressing Combs, fancy Toilet Bottles, 40 Dozen Gilt Neck Tie Pins, 40,000 Quills, and other Sundry Articles.

TO CLUBS, MESSES, AND HOTEL-KEEPERS.
Messrs. FRANCIS & Co. will submit to PUBLIC AUCTION, TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 22nd instant, at their Rooms, the following Liqueurs, of superior quality, viz. :—
60 Dozen Stewart's Sherry, in Quarts.
70 „ Cherry Cordial, in pints.
70 „ „ Brandy, in do.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.
Saddlery by Wm. Mirlees & Co. of Glasgow, Chillingworth's and Son's Crown Sherry, in Cases of 3 dozen each, Holland Gin in cases of 15 Bottles, Cider in Quarts, Bleached Sheetings of 2 and 3 yards breadth.
N.B.—Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart & Co, have kindly permitted us to state that reference may be made to them.
FRANCIS & Co.
Forbes Street, Bombay, 21st December 1863.

CRAWFORD & Co., 3, Marine Street, Bombay.
USUAL AUCTION.
THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 21st instant, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, at their Rooms, a quantity of Grey, Bleached, and Colored Goods, &c. &c.
A choice selection of Millinery consisting of Ladies' trimmed and untrimmed Hats, Bonnets, Artificial Flowers, Feathers, Plumes, Cloaks, Mantles, Parasols, and a variety of other articles, also a consignment of Gold Jewellery, consisting of Lockets, Wristlets, Broaches, and Earrings to match, a few Ladies' Riding Whips, Silver-mounted.
24 Dozen Gillon's Ginger Cordial.
12 „ ½ Pint Raspberry Vinegar.
4 „ Tins Fruits for Tart.
200 Reams superior French Note Paper.
200 „ „ „ Letter Paper, large size.
200 „ „ „ Do. small size.
30 Crates Earthernware.
22 Casks do.
5 Scale Beams, with Planks and Chains.
1 Case Single and Double Plane Iron and Chisels.
1 Case Iron Wove Wire, in Rolls.
5 Kegs Iron Bolts and Nuts.
1 „ Tin Teapots.
1 Cask Cupboard and Chest Locks.
1 „ Butt Hinges.
1 „ Tinned Bowls and Pudding Pans.
An Invoice of Oilmanstores and Provision from Crosse and Blackwell and other makers, consisting of Somerset and Chedder Cheeses, Hams, Ox Tongues, Pateloigras, Peas, Herrings, Bacon, assorted Sauces, Jams and Jellies, Sausages, Mustard, Tart Fruit, &c., a few Cases Huntley and Palmer's Biscuits of various kinds.
On account of Goverdhun Anundjee, the first purchaser, by order of Thucker Purshotum Govindjee.
6 Bales Grey Longcloth or Shirtings, 11 lbs. 54 inch.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.
A set of new best Plated Double Harness, made expressly to order, and cost £ 60, will be sold for much less. The purchaser having left Bombay.
The Yacht *Sunbeam*, Cutter Rigged, Coppered and Copper-fastened, about 12 tons burthen, together with her Anchor, Cables, Sails, Stores, &c.
She is now hauled up on the shore at Sewree, and can be inspected by any intending purchaser.
Bombay, 21st December 1863. CRAWFORD & Co.

Banks.

BANK OF INDIA.

Capital Sixty Lacs of Rupees in 40,000 Shares of Rs. 150 each.

HEAD OFFICE BOMBAY.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
Hon'ble ARTHUR J. LEWIS, Advocate General, Chairman.
WILLIAM COOPER, Esq., (Messrs. Fulcher, Cooper & Co.)
H. FORMAN, Esq., (Messrs. Lockie & Co.)
MERWANJEE NUSSERWANJEE BHOWNUGGUR, Esq.
KESSOWJEE NAIQUE, Esq.
GHELLABHOY PUDDUMSEY, Esq.
ALLADINBHOY HUBIBHOY, Esq.
CASSUMBHOY DHURRUMSEY, Esq.
PEERBHOY CASSUMBHOY, Esq.

EXCHANGE.
The Bank grants Drafts on the London Joint Stock Bank at the following rates :—

At 6 months' sight	2s.	1½d.	per Rupees.
4 do.	2s.	1¼d.	do.
3 do.	2s.	1⅛d.	do.
2 do.	2s.	1d.	do.
1 do.	2s.	0⅞d.	do.
On demand	2s.	0⅞d.	do

DEPOSITS.
Interest will be allowed as follows :—
On Current Accounts ... 2 per cent.
Deposits for 3 months certain ... 3 „
„ 6 „ ... 5 „
„ 12 „ ... 6 „
No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.
The Bank furnishes Cheque and Pass Books, and it is particularly requested that Constituents will refrain from making entries in their Pass Books, and from drawing Cheques on any but the forms supplied.
Cheques on which any alterations or erasures have been made cannot be paid.
The Bank collects Bills, Cheques, &c. payable in Bombay but, in case of dishonoured Bills, does not take the Notarial step unless instructed.
All Accounts balanced half-yearly, viz., on 30th June and 31st December.

ADVANCES.
The Bank grants loans against Government Securities, &c., and discounts Government and approved Private Bills and Hoondies.

COMMISSION.
On the purchase or sale of Government Securities, Bank or other Shares ½ per cent.
Government or other Securities received for safe custody, and Interest or Dividends thereon drawn free of charge.
On returning Securities out of safe custody ½ per cent.
Orders and Hoondies should be made payable, and all letters addressed, "To the Manager Bank of India."
Office hours ... 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays ... 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.
R. D. PEEBLES, Manager.
Bombay, 9th December 1863.

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

Paid-up Capital—£644,000.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
London Bankers, { The Bank of England. / The City Bank.
Branches and Agencies.
Bombay, Kurrachee, Calcutta, Rangoon, Singapore, Batavia, Hongkong, and Shanghai.
BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.
THE Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on THE CITY BANK, London, at the following rates, viz :—

6 months' sight (not under £50)	at 2s.	1½d.	per Rupee.
4 Do.	at 2s.	1¼d.	„
3 Do.	at 2s.	1⅛d.	„
2 Do.	at 2s.	1d.	„
1 Do.	at 2s.	0⅞d.	„
On Demand (Head Office)	at 2s.	0⅞d.	„

DEPOSITS.
Interest is allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily balance, and on Fixed Deposits, as follows :—
Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent.
Do. 6 do. 5 „
Do. 12 do. 6 „
No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000, nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

REMITTANCE.
The Bank's Agency realizes Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London without charge.
All Drafts, or Hoondies, forwarded for realization, to be made payable to the "Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order."
When a remittance is to be made to a lady, her Christian name must be given.

COMMISSION.
On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock and other Securities, ½ per cent.
The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.
On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale ½ per cent. commission charged if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.
On delivering up Securities, deposited for safe custody, ½ per cent.
Office hours 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.; Saturdays 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.
ANTHONY MORRISON,
Bombay, 16th November 1863. Agent.

THE AGRA AND UNITED SERVICE BANK, (LIMITED.)

Incorporated by Royal Charter.
ESTABLISHED IN INDIA, 1833.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £2,000,000 (TWO MILLIONS STERLING.)
PAID-UP CAPITAL, £1,000,000 (ONE MILLION STERLING.)
RESERVED FUND, £192,658 17s. 8d. (Rs. 19,26,588 13as. 4p.)
Head Office ......LONDON. | Branch Office ...EDINBURGH.
BRANCHES IN INDIA—CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, AGRA, LAHORE AND KURRACHEE.—BRANCHES IN CHINA—SHANGHAI, HONG-KONG.—BRANCH IN NEW SOUTH WALES—SYDNEY.

THE BOMBAY MANAGER grants drafts London, also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt and the Continent of Europe.
The following are the current rates of Exchange:—

On London at 6 months' sight	2s.	1⅞d.	per Rupee.
„ 4 do.	2s.	1½d.	do.
„ 3 do.	2s.	1⅜d.	do.
„ 2 do.	2s.	1¼d.	do.
„ 1 do.	2s.	1⅛d.	do.
„ On demand	2s.	1d.	do.
Circular Notes	2s.	0⅞d.	do.

INTEREST ALLOWED.
1. On Floating, or Current Deposits, payable on demand of not less than Rs. 1,000 or more than Rs. 50,000, 2 per cent. per annum.
2. On fixed deposits at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent. per annum.
3. On Fixed Deposits at 6 months' notice, 4 per cent. per annum.
4. On Fixed Deposits at 12 months' notice, 5 per cent. per annum.
Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.
The notice of withdrawal can be given at the time of depositing the money, or at any time thereafter.
Interest is credited to Deposit accounts half-yearly
No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.
The Funds of all public bodies connected with the Services and of such other Societies as the Directors may consider eligible for the same privilege, will be received by the Bank at its highest rate of interest for the time being subject to modified conditions.
The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off all interest Deposits, and of modifying the terms thereof, on giving one month's notice.
Parties making remittances to the Bank should specify distinctly the Account or Accounts to which the same are to be credited.

COMMISSION.
The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge, and realizes the Interests and Dividends, for which a charge will be made of ½ per cent,
On returning Government Paper or other Securities out of safe custody, a charge will be made of ½ per cent.
On the purchase or sale of Government Securities and Bank or other stock, ½ per cent.

REMITTANCE.
The Bank realises Drafts or Hoondees payable in the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London.
To obviate disappointment to parties at a distance, it is hereby notified that the Bank will, whenever so requested, transmit the first of Exchange direct, on being furnished with the correct address of the party at Home to whom the remittance is to be sent, if to a lady, her Christian name or names should be given in full.
Parties are requested to address "*The Manager of the Agra and United Service Bank, (Limited), Bombay,*" and to make all orders or Hoondies payable to him.
RICHARD BARNES, Manager.
Bombay, 19th December 1863.

THE ROYAL BANK OF INDIA.

Incorporated, with unlimited liability under the Act of the Legislative Council of India No. XIX. of 1857.
CAPITAL SIXTY LAKHS OF RUPEES IN 30,000 SHARES OF Rs. 200 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

Board of Directors.
ANDREW GRANT, Esq., Chairman.
T. F. GRAY, Esq.
W. F. STEARNS, Esq.
DINSHAW MANOCKJEE, Esq.
BYRAMJEE HORMUSJEE CAMA, Esq.
KARSANDAS MADHAVADAS, Esq.
Auditors.
RICHARD LATHAM, Esq.; JAMES BEVIS, Esq.
London Bankers.
THE LONDON AND COUNTY BANK.

EXCHANGE.

Drafts on London at 6 months' sight at	2s. 1⅝d.	per Rupee.
„ 4 do.	2s. 1½d.	do.
„ 3 do.	2s. 1⅛d.	do.
„ 2 do.	2s. 1d.	do.
„ 1 do.	2s. 0⅞d.	do.
„ on demand	2s. 0⅞d.	do.

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.
The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Ahmedabad and Surat.

LOANS AND DISCOUNTS.
The Bank discounts Government and Private Bills and Hoondees, and grants loans on the Security of Government Paper, Goods, &c.

CASH CREDITS.
Cash Credits, limited in each case to Rs. 20,000 granted for one year certain on the security of the borrower, and two approved personal sureties.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balances not exceeding one lac, or at 3 per cent. per annum if interest is paid on the lowest balance at credit of the account for each month; in the latter case interest will be allowed on any sum not exceeding two lacs.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Subject to one month's notice 3 per cent. per annum.
Do. three do. 4 do. do.
Do. six do. 5 do. do.
Do. twelve do. 6 do. do.
J. GORDON, Manager.
Bombay, 3rd December 1863.

Banks.

CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA

HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.
CAPITAL, ONE MILLION, STERLING.
PAID UP CAPITAL SIX HUNDRED THOUSAND.
RESERVE ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND.
OFFICES IN INDIA.

Calcutta.	Surat.
Madras.	Ahmedabad.
Sholapore.	Indore.

INTEREST ALLOWED.
On Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, repayable on demand, at 2 per cent. per annum.
On Deposits for 3 months certain 3 per cent. per annum.
Do. „ 6 „ „ 5 „ „
Do. „ 12 „ „ 6 „ „

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London,	at 6 months' sight	2s.	1 d.	per Rupee.
Do.	at 4	do.	2s.	0⅞d.	do.
Do.	at 3	do.	2s.	0⅞d.	do.
Do.	at 2	do.	2s.	0⅞d.	do.
Do.	at 1	do.	2s.	0¾d.	do.
Do. on Demand		do.	2s.	0¼d.	do.
Scotland and Ireland.		do.	2s.	0¼d.	do.

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £5 and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand

COMMISSION.
On the sale or purchase of Government and other Securities 5 per cent. on the amount realised or invested.
The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereof being credited to account or remitted home in the Bank's Bills also without charge.
On Interest or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by Sale, ½ per cent. commission charged, if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.
On returning Securities out of safe custody ½ per cent. Commission
Hours of business ... 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays ... 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.
EDWIN HEYCOCK.
Bombay, 18th Nov. 1863. Manager.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March 1848 and by Imperial Decree of 20th July 1854.
PAID-UP-CAPITAL.—Francs 40,000,000 (£1,600,000.)
RESERVE FUND.—Francs 8,940,168 (£357,606.)
Head Office—14 Rue Bergère, Paris.
Agencies at Bombay, Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai Bourbon (Reunion), and Saigon.

London Bankers.
UNION BANK OF LONDON; MESSRS. C. J. HAMBRO AND SON

BOMBAY AGENCY.
Offices—2, Military Square.

THIS Agency grants Drafts and Letters of Credit, and purchases or collects Bills on the abovementioned places, as also on the principal Towns of Continental Europe, on Madras, Pondichéry, Kurrachee, Ceylon, Mauritius, Singapore, Sydney and Melbourne.

EXCHANGE.
Drafts granted as follows :—
On London 6 months' sight ...2s. 1½d. per Rupee.
3 Do. Do. ...2s. 1d. „
On Demand ...2s. 0½d. „
On France 6 months' sight...frs. 2-66 cts. „
3 Do. Do. ... „ 2-63 „ „
On Demand ... „ 2-58 „ „

DEPOSITS.
Interest at 2 per cent. per annum allowed on Current Deposits when not less than Rs. 1000, nor exceeding Rs. 50,000, for fixed periods as may be specially arranged

DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &c.
The Agency discounts approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.
Any further information as to rates of business, &c., may be had at the Office, or on application by letter to the undersigned, to whom all remittances should be made payable.
T. R. R. DAVISON, Acting Manager.
Bombay, 17th November 1863.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.
THE Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland, and Ireland, Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe, at the following current rates of Exchange :—
On London, at 6 ms' sight above £50 2s. 1½d. per Rupee.
„ 4 do. ...... 2s. 1⅝d. „
„ 3 do. ...... 2s. 1¼d. „
„ 2 do. ...... 2s. 1⅛d. „
„ 1 do. ...... 2s. 1d. „
„ On demand ... }
On Scotland do. ... } 2s. 0⅞d.
On Ireland do. ... }
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe Overland at 1 day's sight... } 2s. 0½d.
The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, and Mauritius.

INTEREST ALLOWED.
On Current Accounts ... 2 per cent.
Deposits for 3 months ... 3 „
Do. do. 6 do. ... 4 „
Do. do. 12 do. ... 6 „
No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000, on or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.
On Floating Deposits payable on demand if not less than Rs. 1,000, 2 per cent. per annum.

COMMISSION.
The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes Interests and Dividends thereon on the following terms :—
If to be remitted in Bank's Drafts, without charge.
If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ½ per cent.
On returning Government Paper, or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ½ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.
Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities.
All letters should be addressed and all Hoondees made payable to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China. H. J. MARSDEN,
Bombay, 26th November 1863. Acting Agent.

THE BANK OF HINDUSTAN, CHINA, AND JAPAN, (LIMITED.)

CAPITAL ONE MILLION STERLING, IN 10,000 SHARES OF £100 EACH.
Head Office—16, Cornhill, London.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
JAMES NUGENT DANIELL, Esq. *Chairman.*
RICHARD SPOONER, Esq., (late Commissioner of Customs, Bombay,) *Deputy-Chairman.*
WILLIAM FREDERICK BARING, Esq.
THOMAS COTTERELL, Esq.
J. HENRY REYNELL DE CASTRO, Esq.
PHILIP SHORE FLETCHER, Esq.
WILLIAM HARRISON, Esq.
DEANE J. HOARE, Esq.
HENRY YOUNG, Esq., (late Chief Secretary to the Government, Bombay.)

Bankers.
LONDON ......The Bank of England.
Do. ......The Alliance Bank of London & Liverpool, (Limited,) 5, Lothbury.
LIVERPOOL ......The Alliance Bank of London & Liverpool. (Limited.) "The Albany."
SCOTLAND ......The National Bank of Scotland.
IRELAND ......The National Bank.

The Bombay Branch has been opened for business in the premises lately occupied by the Bank of Bombay.
The Manager grants drafts at the following rates of Exchange:—
On London or Liverpool at 6 months' sight 2s. 1½d. per Rup
„ „ „ „ 4 do. 2s. 1⅜d. do.
„ „ „ „ 3 do. 2s. 1¼d. do.
„ „ „ „ 2 do. 2s. 1⅛d. do.
„ „ „ „ 1 do 2s. 1d. do.
„ „ „ „
On Scotland ... } On demand...2s. 0⅞d. do.
On Ireland ... }
Circular Notes payable in Egypt and the principal towns on the Continent of Europe ...2s. 0½d. do.
Drafts on *the Bank of England*, on *Scotland* or *Ireland* re-issued payable *on demand* only.
To prevent disappointment to persons at a distance who may purchase the Bank's Bills on Europe, the Manager will, whenever so desired, forward the first of exchange direct on being furnished with the address of the person to whom the Bill is to be sent. *In all instances where a Bill is required in favor of a lady, her Christian name must be given in full.*
The Bank is prepared to negociate drafts payable in London or Liverpool, and will also purchase or grant Bills payable in Calcutta.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balance exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than 50,000, and one per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 300 and not more than Rs. 500.
Interest is not allowed on balances of more than Rs. 50,000 except by special arrangement.

FIXED DEPOSITS,
Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal 6 per cent per annum.
do. 9 do. do. 5½ do. do.
do. 6 do. do. 5 do. do.
do. 4 do. do. 4½ do. do.
do. 3 do. do. 4 do. do
Notice of withdrawal may be given either when the money is deposited or at any future time. If the deposit be taken in the Bank's draft on Europe, the notice of withdrawal will *generally* be dispensed with.
The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off or of modifying the terms of Fixed Deposits, on giving one month's notice.
Deposits of Rs. 100, and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, are received by the Bank subject to 15 days' notice of withdrawal on either side, and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent. below the Bank of Bombay minimum rate of discount, rising or falling therewith, but in no case will a higher rate than 5 per cent. be allowed on Deposits of this class.
Unless money shall have been lodged 15 days prior to the Notice of withdrawal, no interest will be allowed.
Government Paper and other Securities received for safe custody, and the interest remitted by the Bank's draft free of charge.
The Bank will procure enfacement of Government Paper on account of Constituents, and forward the same to the Head Office without charge.
It is particularly requested that all orders or Hoondees may be made payable to, and all communications addressed
"*The Manager, Bank of Hindustan, (Limited,) Bombay.*"
R. E. W. BAKER, Manager.
Rampart Row, 23rd October 1863.

BROKERS' LOAN, DISCOUNT AND BANKING COMPANY, (LIMITED.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Bank is opened for the transaction of local banking business.

LOANS AND DISCOUNTS.
The Bank discounts Government and Private Bills and Hoondies, and grant loans on the Security of Government Paper, goods, &c.

DEPOSITS.
Interest allowed at 2 per cent per annum on current deposits when not less than Rs. 500, nor exceeding Rs. 50,000, unless as may be specially arranged.
On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stocks, and other Securities ½ per cent., on the amount realized or invested.
On interest or dividend ½ per cent.
The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, the interest or dividends thereon being credited to account.
On returning Securities out of safe custody ½ per cent commission harged.
ARDASEER BOMANJEE, Manager.
Bombay, 26th September, 1863.

Banks.

THE EAST INDIAN TRADING AND BANKING COMPANY (LIMITED)—
Capital Rs. 20,00,000, in 10,000 Shares of Rupees 200 each, with power to increase.
Directors.
BHUGWANDASS PURSHOTUMDASS, Esq., *Chairman.*
PRANJEEVUNDASS HURJEEVUNDASS, Esq.
BULWANTROW BHICAJEE DHOWLAY, Esq.
HURRYCHUND HURRYSHUNKERJEE, Esq.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the OFFICE of the Company is OPENED for the transaction of local Trading and Banking Business.

INTEREST ALLOWED.
On Floating or Current deposits payable on demand of not less than Rs. 500 or more than Rs. 50,000—per annum ... 3 per cent.
On fixed deposits subject to
1 month's notice per annum. 4 do.
Do. 3 do. do. 5 do.
Do. 6 do. do. 6 do.
Do. 12 do. do. 7 do.
Notice of withdrawal can be given at the time of depositing the money, or at any time thereafter.

COMMISSION.
On sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock, and other Securities, ½ per cent.
The Company receives Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge; the interest or dividends thereon being credited to account.
On interest or dividends or proceeds of Securities by sale, ½ per cent. Commission charged if the amounts be paid.
On delivering up of Securties deposited for safe custody ½ per cent.
Office hours—10 A. M. to 4 P. M.; Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M. BHICOO BAPAJEE & Co.,
2, Tamarind Lane, Fort, 14th Oct. 1863. Manager.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA.

ESTABLISHED IN 1845.
Registered under Act XIX. of 1857 of the Legislative Council of India.
HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.

DEPOSITS.
Interest is allowed on Current Deposit accounts, payable on demand, of not less than Rs. 1,000 or more than Rs. 50,000 ... 2 per cent per annum.
On Fixed Deposits for 4 months certain 4 do.
On do. 6 do. 5 do.
On do. 12 do. 6 do.
No interest allowed on Current Account Balances over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

EXCHANGE.
The Bank grants drafts on the London Joint Stock Bank on demand and at from one to six months' sight.
The Current rates on London are :—
6 months' sight ... at 2s. 1½d.
4 „ ... 2s. 1½d.
3 „ ... 2s. 1½d.
2 „ ... 2s. 1d.
1 „ ... 2s. 0⅞d.
On Demand ... 2s. 0⅞d.
No draft at six months' sight is granted for sums under £5. and sums under £20 are only drawn for on Demand.

REMITTANCE.
Hoondies, or remittances in any other form, from up-country stations will be received in payment of the Banks bills on London, and, when so requested, the Bank will transmit the 1st of Exchange direct, on being furnished with the proper address of the party to whom the remittance is to be sent; if to a Lady, her christian name should be given in full.
All drafts or Hoondies to be made payable to the Commercial Bank of India or order.

COMMISSION.
On the purchase or sale of Government Securities and Shares in Banks, one quarter per cent., and on the collection of Bills, one per cent. and postages.
The Bank takes charge of Government Paper, Bank, Railway and Joint Stock Shares, free of charge, and draws Interest or Dividends on the same, as they fall due, on the following terms :—
If to be remitted through the Bank, without charge.
If to be paid in India, a commission will be charged of ... ½ per cent.
On delivering Securities out of safe custody. ½ „
Hours of business ... 10 to 4.
Saturdays ... 10 to 1.
JOHN CARDNO, Manager.
Bombay, 7th December 1863.

THE BOMBAY TRADING AND BANKING ASSOCIATION, (LIMITED.)

ધી બોમબે ટરેડીગ ઍન્ડ બેનકીગ આસોશીએશન (લીમીટેડ.)

Capital, Twenty Lakhs of Rupees in 10,000 Shares, of Rupees 200 each, with power to increase.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
NUSSERWANJEE MUNCHERJEE WADIA, Esq., *Chairman.*
BURJORJEE MUNCHERJEE WADIA, Esq.
DOSSABHOY MERWANJEE WADIA, Esq.
HAJEE ESMAEL HAJEE HABIB, Esq.
GELLABHOY PUDDUMSEY, Esq.
Treasurers and Managers.
Messrs. MUNCHERJEE JAMSETJEE AND SONS.
Secretary.
Mr. COOVERJEE RUSTOMJEE MODY.

THE ASSOCIATION is opened for the transaction of local Business.
The Association discounts Local Bank and Private Bills.
Interest allowed on Fixed Deposits.
Subject to 3 months' notice 3 per cent. per annum.
Do. 4 Do. 4 Do.
Do. 6 Do. 5 Do.
Do. 12 Do. 6 Do.
By order of the Board of Directors,
COOVERJEE RUSTOMJEEMODY,
No. 9, Church Lane, Fort, Bombay, 15th Sept., 1863.

THE SCINDE, PUNJAUB, AND DELHI BANK CORPORATION, (LIMITED).

HEAD OFFICE, 80, KING WILLIAM STREET, LONDON, E.C.
"*Established under the Companies' Act, 1862, with Limited Liability.*
CAPITAL, ONE MILLION STERLING, (WITH POWER TO INCREASE.)
Subscribed Capital, £500,000.
COURT OF DIRECTORS.
Chairman.
William Patrick Andrew, Esq., (Chairman of the Scinde, Punjab, and Delhi Railways,) 26, Montagu Square, Hyde Park.
Deputy Chairman.
Francis William Russell, Esq., M. P., (Chairman of the National Discount Company, Limited,) 9, Lancaster Gate, Hyde Park.
Philip Anstruther, Esq., (late Secretary to the Government of Ceylon, Deputy Chairman of the Bank of Egypt).
Harry Borrodaile, Esq., (late Bombay C. S., Director Cape Town Railway and Dock Company).
Archibald Boyd, Esq., (Director of the Union Bank of London), Westbourne Terrace, Hyde Park.
William Dent, Junr., Esq., (late of Messrs. Dent and Co. China).
Sir Stuart Alexander Donaldson (late Colonial Secretary and Treasurer of the Colony of N. S. W.), 22, Rutland Gate Hyde Park.
Sir John Spencer Login (H. E. I. C. S., late in Political employment in the Punjab), 5, Lancaster Gate, Hyde Park
William Mackinnon, Esq., (Messrs. Mackinnon and Co. Calcutta and Glasgow).
Sir Thomas Herbert Maddock (late President of the Council of India, and Deputy Chairman of the Scinde Railway Company).
Sir Charles Nicholson, Bart, (late President of the Legislative Council, Queensland) No. 5, Cleveland Row, St. James' Palace.
Thomas Williams, Esq., (Director of the Scinde, Punjaub and Delhi Railway Companies).
Auditors.
William Dent, Esq. Bickley, Bromley, Kent.
J. Edmund Anderson, Esq., (Director of the Bank of Londone)
Messrs. Coleman, Turquand, Young and Co., 16, Tokenhous. Yard.
Bankers in London.
The Bank of England.—The Union Bank of London.
Solicitors.
Messrs. Thomas and Hollams, Mincing Lane.
Manager.
T. G. Craig, Esq.

IN INDIA.
Neale Porter, Esq., Managing Direc
Branches.
BOMBAY ......A. Mackintosh, Esq., Manager.
KURRACHEE ......H. I. Lee, Esq., Acting Manager.
Branches to be opened at Lahore, Umritsur, and Delhi.
AGENTS AT CALCUTTA AND MADRAS.
The Oriental Bank Corporation.

THE Manager of the Bombay Branch grants drafts on The Union Bank of London at the following rates, viz. :—
At 6 months' sight ... at 2s. 1½d. per Rupee.
4 „ ... at 2s. 1⅛d. „
3 „ ... at 2s. 1¼d. „
2 „ ... at 2s. 1d. „
1 „ ... at 2s. 0⅞d. „
On Demand ... at 2s. 0⅞d. „

DISCOUNTS AND LOANS.
The Bank discounts Local Bills, and grants Loans on Government Paper and approved Securities.

DEPOSITS.
On current account balances, interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on sums not under Rs. 1,000 and not above Rs. 50,000, and on balances over Rs. 50,000 as may be agreed on. On fixed deposits subject to
Interest is allowed at the rate of
3 months' notice ... 3 per cent. per annum.
6 „ ... 5 „ „
12 „ ... 6 „ „
To constituents requiring the Bank's Drafts on England, the notice of withdrawal will generally be dispensed with; and the undersigned will be happy to give any further information as to the rules and rates of business.
A. MACKINTOSH Manager.
1. Nesbit Lane, Bombay, 7th December 1863.,

COMMANS' ARECA NUT TOOTH PASTE.—It preserves the Teeth from decay, strengthens the Gums, imparts a fragrance to the Teeth, and is acknowledged by several eminent dentists as the best preparation known for keeping the Teeth and Gums in a sound and healthy state.
It is used by Her Majesty and Royal Family and by upwards of 100 of the Medical Profession, and in guarantee of its value the Proprietor publishes the following from amongst the numerous letters he has received in testimony of its high value:—
Liverpool.
I have much pleasure in offering my testimony to the value of your Areca Nut Tooth Paste, and have no hesitation in saying that it is the most efficacious and agreeable Dentifrice ever produced; I have recommended its use to my patients for some years. W. J. NEWMAN,
Surgeon Dentist to the Liverpool Infirmary for Children.
From Her Majesty's Chemist, Portsmouth.
Your Tooth Paste is generally liked, of which I sell a fair quantity. A short time since I received an order from the Palace for Six Pots for the use of her Majesty and Family.
"We are glad to see that Mr. Commans' valuable Dentifrice fully sustains its established popularity. It is now generally used, and has received testimonials of approval from many of the nobility and gentry. *We can ourselves, from personal experience,* testify to its admirable qualities.—*United Service Gazette* of April, 1860.
Prepared only by R. D. Commans, Chemist, Bath, and can be procured through his Indian Agents
TREACHER & Co., (LIMITED.)
Operative and Family Chemists and General Merchants.)
Bombay (the Fort and Medical Hall, Byculla), and Poona.

Insurances, &c.

LONDON AND PROVINCIAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned, under instructions from the Head Office, are prepared to insure Freight and Cargo to the United Kingdom and elsewhere.
CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.,
Agents for the Company in Bombay.
Bombay 23rd September 1863.

THE LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Directors of the Lancashire Insurance Company have appointed Messrs. LYON BROTHERS & Co., Agents for the Company in Bombay.
By order of the Directors,
GEORGE STEWART, General Manager.
Manchester, 15th July 1863.

THE LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Directors in Manchester, &c.
JOHN TODD, Esq., *Chairman.*

W. H. Bradley, Esq.	Joseph Schofield, Esq.
John Clegg, Esq.	N. Shelmerdine, Esq.
B Darbyshire, Esq. Liverpool.	James Smith, Esq., Liverpool.
Alex. Ewing, Esq., Glasgow.	James Wagstaff, Esq., London.
Wm. Fenton, Esq., Rochdale.	Edward Wanklyn, Esq.
Samuel Hargreaves, Esq.	Barton Wood, Esq.
John Knowles. Esq.	C. Holland, Esq.
J. Robinson Kay, Esq. Bury.	Thomas Fry, Esq.
J. Schofield Mayson, Esq.	Henry Jump. Esq.
Wm. Pilkington, Esq., Blackburn.	Frederic Lyon, Esq.
	Thos. R. Stelterfoht, Esq.

The income of the Company is now as under :—

Fire premiums upwards of	£	60,000
Life premiums and interest	„	29,000
The Life Assurance Fund now exceeds	„	88000
The Funds of the Company exceed	„	251,000

THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—The Undersigned continue to issue POLICIES for *Fire and Life Insurances* on behalf of the above Company, and beg to direct attention at the convenience of the system of FLOATING POLICIES, which they are now empowered to issue. Every information will be furnished by RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.

QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE—Queen Insurance Buildings, Liverpool.
CAPITAL—£1,000,000.
Trustees.
Thomas Edwards Moss, Esq. ...Liverpool.
Christopher Bushell Esq., ...Liverpool.
Edward Heath, Esq. ...Liverpool.
BOARD OF DIRECTION.
Chairman.
Bernard Hall, Esq. ...Liverpool.
Chairman of London Board.
Henry Bruce, Esq., ...London.
Directors.
Thomas F. Bennett, Esq. ...Liverpool.
Kenneth Dowie, Esq. ...Liverpool.
Charlton R. Hall, Esq ...Liverpool.
Alexander Hastie, Esq., ...Glasgow.
Edward Heath, Esq., ...Liverpool.
Robert W. Kelley, Esq., ...Liverpool.
William Hind, Esq., ...Liverpool.
James A. Picton, Esq., ...Liverpool.
Samuel Stitt, Esq. ...Liverpool.
H. C. Tunnicliffe, Esq. ...Liverpool.
Edward P. Alderson, Esq., ...London.
Abel Chapman, Esq., ...London.
Henry Fowler, Esq. ...London.
Samuel Lloyd Stacey, Esq. ...London.
Manager and Actuary of the Company.
James Moncrieff Wilson, Esq., ...Liverpool.

(POLICIES INDISPUTABLE.)

ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Established 1838.
For the Assurance of Lives for Granting Annuities and Endowments,
AND FOR
GUARANTEEING THE FIDELITY OF PERSONS FILLING SITUATIONS OF TRUST.
HEAD OFFICES 7, WATERLOO PLACE, PALL MALL, LONDON
WITH BRANCHES AT CALCUTTA, MADRAS, BOMBAY, CEYLON, AGRA, AND HONGKONG.
And Agencies throughout the United Kingdom and Her Majesty's Indian Empire, and in most of the principal Towns on the Continent of Europe.

POSITION AND PROGRESS OF THE COMPANY.

The Accumulated assets exceed	£ 700,000
The Subscribed Capital	£ 500,000
The Annual Income from Life Premiums exceeds	£ 280,000
The Policy Claims and Bonuses paid to Claimants exceed	£1,200,000

The New Business is progressing at the rate of about £40,000, per annum in Premiums.
CHIEF OFFICES FOR WESTERN INDIA.
Bruce Lane, Bombay.
Local Board of Management.
The Hon. Arthur J. Lewis, Advocate General.
E. P. Repton, Esq., (Messrs. Ewart, Latham & Co.) Merchant.
Framjee Nusserwanjee, Esq., Retired Merchant.
Charles F. Kelly, Esq., (Messrs. Kelly and Hore), Solicitor.
Medical Officer.
James Vaughan, Esq., F.R.C.S.
Solicitors.
Messrs. Bickersteth, Cleveland and Peile.
Agents.—Messrs. Ewart, Latham & Co.
Bankers.
The Bank of Bombay.
The Agra and United Service Bank.
Secretary.
C. H. Ogbourne, Esq., F.S.S.

SPECIAL ADVANTAGES OFFERED BY THIS COMPANY.
Policies indisputable Bonuses triennial.
Lives assured through the Indian Branch may reside or travel in any part of the world except the Western Coast of Africa.
Immediate reduction to English rates on the lives Assured reaching Europe. Promptitude observed in issuing Policies. No charge for Entry-money, Policies or Medical Fees. Premiums may be paid in one sum, or Yearly, Half-yearly, Quarterly, or Monthly.
Thirty days of Grace allowed for Yearly and Half-yearly payments, and fifteen for Quarterly or Monthly.
Assignment of Policies registered without charge. Assurances may be revived within six months of the date on which the Premium became due. Civil rates charged on the lives of Military officers holding Civil appointments (Police and Constabulary Corps excepted). Policies may, at the time of being effected, be made payable in London at the rate of two Shillings sterling per Company's Rupee.

THE RATES OF PREMIUM FOR THE WHOLE OF LIFE.
Are more moderate than those required by other first class offices transacting India business, and are as follows for the assurance of Rs. 1,000 with Profits, the premiums for the non-participating scale being about 10 per cent. lower.

Age	Civil.						Military.					
	Half-yearly.			Monthly.			Half-yearly.			Monthly.		
	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.
20	16	8	0	2	14	8	19	9	0	3	7	1
30	20	0	0	3	8	8	22	8	0	3	14	2
40	25	0	0	4	6	10	26	10	0	4	9	3
50	33	3	0	5	13	6	33	6	0	5	14	14
60	46	0	0	8	2	4	47	4	0	8	5	8

EXAMPLE.—*An Officer, aged 30 next Birthday, may secure Rupees 10,000 to his heirs at his decease, whenever that may happen, by paying Rs. 220 half-yearly, or Rs. 38-15-4 monthly to this Company: or on the without profit scale, Rupees 200 half-yearly, or Rupees 35-6-8 monthly.*
THE SHORT TERM PREMIUMS have recently been very materially reduced, and the following examples shew the Annual Premiums required for the assurance of Rs. 1,000 for the different periods at the respective Ages.

Age.	Civil.				Military.			
	1 yr.	2 yrs.	5 yrs.	7 yrs.	1 yr.	3 yrs.	5 yrs.	7 yrs.
25	27	28	28	28	34	34	34	35
35	31	32	32	33	36	37	37	37
45	39	40	41	42	42	43	44	45
55	53	55	56	58	54	56	57	59

Half yearly, Quarterly and Monthly payments in proportion

NOTICE.
THE rates of Premium charged by this Company will be found upon comparison to be generally lower than those of other Offices :—The "With Profits" rates are very considerably lower, and in some cases amount to *little more than two-thirds* of what is charged, so that Assurers upon that scale secure an immediate and permanent advantage independently of further benefits derived from triennial divisions of Profits.
For Forms of proposal, Prospectuses, Reports, &c, apply to the Secretary.
EWART, LATHAM & Co., Agents.
C. H. OGBOURNE, Secretary.
Bombay, 1st December, 1863.

PONDICHERY CIGARS AND CHEROOTS OF SIZES.

TREACHER AND CO., (LIMITED,) are in receipt of a batch of Cigars and Cheroots, sizes Nos. 1, 2 and 3

MR. J. NEUBERG,

GENERAL IMPORTER OF ENGLISH AND FOREIGN GOODS,

HAS the pleasure of announcing the receipt, ex the *Naval Brigade* of a large assortment of VERY HANDSOME AND INGENIOUS TOYS, being the finest collection ever imported into this Presidency.
They have been very carefully selected from the best manufactories on the Continent, and will be found to meet the tastes of all who may visit Mr. N.'s Establishment.
Mr. N. has also received a collection of most artistic Earthenware; such as Flower Vases, table Ornaments, &c. &c.
Elegant Frames, for Photographs.
Albums for Carte de Visites.
Violin Bows and Strings.
Table Cloths, Table Napkins, and Towels of the best workmanship.
Mr. N. shortly expects a very extensive collection of Albums Portfolios, Ladies' Companions, Travelling Cases, &c., in great variety, also
Embroidered Slippers, Cushions, &c.
Patterns for Embroideries.
Bronze Goods, such as Vases, Table Ornaments, Paper, Weights, Letter Clips, &c.
Also, a few superb Pianos, Harmoniums, and Musical Boxes, from some of the best makers in Germany.
Reading Lamps of established character with German Silver, Brass, and Bronze Stands.
Mouldings for Frames, for Pictures and Mirrors.
Marble Slabs, of different colours, for washing and Pier Tables, Pavements, &c.
Opera Glasses, Perspective, Riding and Conservative Spectacles, &c.
The above are all moderately priced, to effect a quick sale.
TERMS—Cash.
Hours of Sale daily (Sundays excepted) from 9 A.M. to 6 P.M.
Depot of German Toys, 23, Byculla.

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